The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD

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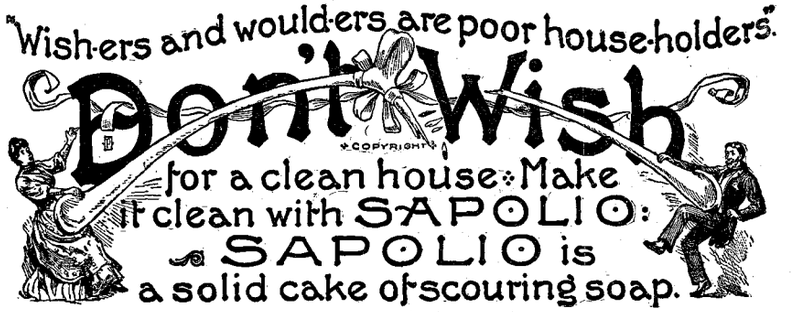
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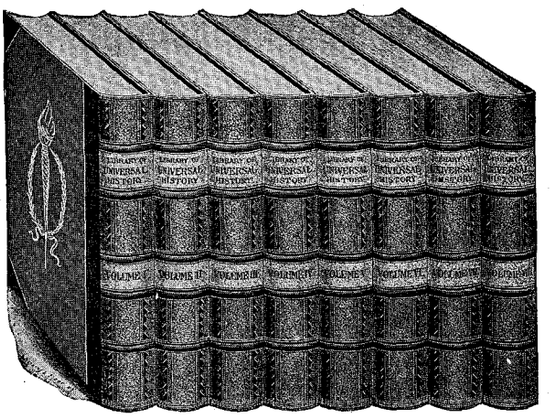

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

STATESMANSHIP IN ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.

SENATOR GEORGE F. HOAR has been recording some instructive observations on habits of government in England and the United States. In reply to general aspersions cast upon present-day statesmanship, Mr. Hoar affirms that the great fact of growth of empire in both countries—in this country by way of increasing population and wealth and a policy of liberal construction of constitutional powers since slavery was overthrown—makes it nearly impossible now for a statesman who is in power in either country to be the leader of its advanced thought. Our public, he asserts, is impatient even of discussions which are absolutely necessary; were Webster, or Clay, or Calhoun alive his career as a Senator must be different from what it was. Mr. Hoar explains further (*The Forum*, August):

"His [the man in office] whole time and strength must be taken up in dealing with the routine duties of his office. This is true of the President; it is true of the heads of departments; it is true of the leaders of the dominant party in both Houses of Congress; certainly of the members of the finance committee of the Senate and of the ways and means of the House; of the committees on appropriations in either branch; of the members of the great law committees. The American statesman of to-day, who is to provide supplies to carry on the routine of our vast Administration, and so regulate economies that the supply may be equal to the demand; to determine the burden and the benefit in every detail of a tariff or a tax as it affects thousands of industries; to understand every part of the complicated mechanism of our Government; and who goes to bed every night wearied and worn out with labors and anxieties to which the manager of the largest and most complicated private concern is a stranger, has little room in his life for new schemes, new principles, or new thoughts. The country owes more than it knows to the men of both parties who have, of late years, so conscientiously and faithfully performed the great labor of keeping the machinery of government in operation. But they have performed this honorable service at great cost to themselves. They have been compelled to forsake the paths of a lofty statesmanship, even when they were most fitted for them."

Mr. Hoar does not consider this state of affairs discouraging, for he concludes his article by asserting that when another kind of service is needed it will appear; "what is wanted in this country now is the honest, faithful, industrious, and intelligent management of its business affairs; and this the generation abundantly supplies."

One fundamental difference between the conditions in England and this country, observes Mr. Hoar, is the fact that England is still governed by a class of gentry. "The English are a deferential people. The Englishman boasts himself of his political equality. But, in the main, John Bull loves a lord, and likes to be governed by a gentleman":

"In one sense the English Government is a free and a popular government. But her great political parties are two aristocracies, responsible to the people, and competing for the confidence of the people; yet all the time one or the other keeps the Government in its own hands. The English governing classes may be likened to the members of the trained professions—law, medicine, divinity. Every family is free to choose its own; but the choice is made from the men who are trained to the business. Occasionally there is an interloper in the pulpit, or in the doctor's office, and sometimes, tho very rarely, at the bar; but, in the main, you take your professional man from the trained class.

"So it has a subduing and restraining effect on political strifes in England, that they are between members of an aristocracy still holding its place against the masses of the people. The two parties are constantly looking out for their common interests. They never fight to break a bone. Her Majesty's Government has a great respect after all for Her Majesty's opposition; and neither faction of the gods in England will ever repeat Jupiter's experiment of calling in the giants to put down its antagonists.

"We are the only people with any considerable experience of a government of the country by large masses of men. France has been a republic since 1871 only. Most of her political struggles since that date have been struggles to maintain a dynasty. Her political issues have been few in number. England's great suffrage extension was in 1884 and 1885; and still her party contests have been in the main the strifes of aristocratic leaders for power, and not between doctrines or measures determined by the opinion of great numbers of voters."

Mr. Hoar considers that it will be hard to maintain that there is any great difference between Englishmen and Americans by reason of race; it would also be difficult for either country to establish a claim to intellectual superiority. The difference is in institutions and local conditions. "The working of the American Constitution," he says, "is distinguished from that of Great Britain by three influences—periodicity, locality, and confederacy," the greatest of these being locality:

"This country is a compound of nation and confederacy. But in practise the influence of locality is much greater than even obedience to the Constitution demands. I am inclined to think that the operation of this single principle has more to do in distinguishing the public life of America from that of Great Britain than all our written constitutions, state or national, would have without it. . . .

"Throughout our Constitution, and in all our political habits, we deal with separate localities on the principle of an entire equality. The Senators and Representatives in Congress must

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be citizens of the States they represent. With very few exceptions indeed, Representatives in Congress are taken from the districts where they dwell. The same thing is true of state legislatures. In the choice of judges of the higher and lower courts, national and state, they are expected to represent fairly the different States and localities. The same thing is true in the formation of the cabinet, and the selection of nearly one hundred and fifty thousand executive officers.

"This necessity for considering locality in the selection of persons for high national offices embarrasses the American people at every step. No man, with rare exception, can have any considerable opportunity for public service, altho he may be in accord with an overwhelming majority of his countrymen, unless he also happen to be in accord with the locality in which he dwells. When Mr. Webster was Secretary of State, Mr. Choate was the undisputed head of the American bar, unless Mr. Webster himself were to be excepted. It might easily have happened that, at the same time, the man of all others in the country fitted for Secretary of the Treasury would also have dwelt in Boston; or the fittest persons for these three offices might have been found living together in New York city; yet it would never have done to make Choate Attorney-General, or Abbott Lawrence Secretary of the Treasury, while Webster was in the Department of State. I suppose it would scarcely cause a remark if the three most important men in the English cabinet dwelt next door to each other in London, or had adjoining estates in the country. In England an able public man can be elected to the House of Commons from any part of the three kingdoms. If he be valuable to his party, he is entirely independent of the influence of any one constituency. He can be kept in service for his whole life if his party need him. This renders an able man who is valuable to his party entirely independent of the influence of the local constituency. Thus every able Englishman is sure of continued public service. The careers of Daniel Webster, Henry Clay, and Charles Sumner would have been impossible had they happened to dwell in cities or districts opposed to them in opinion. . . .

"Except the Irish question—where a difference of race and of religion, centuries of oppression, and, till lately, a difference of language, have combined with insular position to nourish and keep alive local hatreds—there is nothing like sectional strife in the empire of Great Britain. On the other hand, our demagogs still appeal to the sectional hatred of South against North, or of West against East. One would think there must be a clause in the constitutions of some Western and Southern States to the effect that no man should be eligible to office until he had made in public at least one bitter attack on the East, and that no man should be continued in office except on the condition of repeating it at least twice a year. This is specially true of some communities which less than a generation ago were waste places, and where nearly all their dwellers are natives of the section they revile. The settler from the East sometimes hastens eagerly to acquire the necessary qualification. This condition of things tempts able men, who have a natural and honorable ambition for political office, constantly to watch and yield to the varying moods of special constituencies. In this way men become great political followers, but not great political leaders. This diminishes the permanent power of political parties; but it tends to deprive men of the civic courage which makes them the guides and lights of their age, and likewise deprives such leaders of the power to accomplish their purposes."

Mr. Hoar notes that the power of appeal to the country by which a new House of Commons may be elected enables England to take up and settle public questions one at a time, whereas a defeat in either branch or both branches of Congress does not overthrow our Administrations, and the defeat of a party in a national election does not settle a great question. Again, there is no responsible leadership in the Senate, or in the House, but that of the Speaker, "who in theory is absolutely impartial and in practise almost despotic." Party discipline is much less powerful with us than with the English. This comes largely from the division of powers into executive, legislative, and judicial; committee arrangements interfere with responsible leadership, and here again is in evidence "the constant sense of responsibility to local constituencies" which "makes it hard for public men to consult either the highest national good or even the prevailing national desire and opinion. How many measures carefully framed by men to whom the responsibility for them has been assigned are upset by members of the same party with the men who frame them and are responsible for them." Further—

"there is not a man in the country to-day who is secure of an opportunity for official service lasting more than six years ahead, excepting a judge. There are probably not ten men out of the Senate of the United States who have a reasonable expectation of a term even so long. Now this insecurity and brevity in the term of public service make the American statesman impatient and in a hurry to accomplish his public purposes. . . .

"This want of security in public office, this hurry to make a mark, make the American statesman ambitious to effect some reform, or find and create some issue that does not arise naturally of itself. So political parties, or restless and energetic men who are elected to Congress or state legislatures, are constantly seeking some new line in which they can take a lead before they are retired. . . . Now the Englishman who, if he be fit for it, is assured of his place in the country's service, is in no hurry. The American must act, or some other actor will take his place. The Englishman can wait. England can wait. England is in no hurry. She can watch always her opportunity to take advantage of the impatience of her antagonists. This great chess-player, since she became the first power in Europe, after the fall of Napoleon in 1815, has made few false moves. Other countries scold at her, and revile her, and charge her with perfidy. But she bides her time. She keeps her eye stedfastly upon her object. In the main, I think the charge of duplicity against her is without foundation. If she get the advantage of her antagonists, it is their own fault and not hers."

The opinion is ventured that our state legislatures and municipal governments make most intelligent citizens familiar with parliamentary procedure to an extent beyond that of many members of the House of Commons. The English are also said to differ from both the French and the Americans in their indifference to logical consistency and symmetry in their public policies. The English constitution, for instance, is a quilt of patchwork, and "the Englishman is willing to let theoretical questions remain forever unsettled, whereas the American would insist on having them out." We quote one more paragraph:

"I do not think that the Englishman likes to be flattered. He likes better to grumble and to have people complain to him about somebody or something. He seldom brags. He considers the greatness of England an assured fact, to be taken for granted, like the force of gravitation or the importance of the sun to the solar system. I hope the time is coming when we shall feel our greatness among the nations so well assured that our public men will stop talking about it. But the people now expect a good deal of boasting from our orators. Even our chaplains in their prayers inform the Lord of the greatness of this country and of the magnificence and the glory of the American people."

DISCRIMINATING DUTY IN THE NEW TARIFF.

SECTION 22 of the new tariff law has evidently surprised Republican sponsors for the bill and the press of all parties. The section, as first adopted by the House and amended by the Senate [the Senate amendment consisted in eliminating the words "or any act of Congress," which are printed in capitals and are enclosed in parentheses] read:

"That a discriminating duty of ten per centum ad valorem, in addition to the duties imposed by law, shall be levied, collected and paid on all goods, wares and merchandise which shall be imported in vessels not of the United States; but this discriminating duty shall not apply to goods, wares, and merchandise which shall be imported in vessels not of the United States, entitled, by treaty (OR ANY ACT OF CONGRESS) to be entered in the ports of the United States on payment of the same duties as shall then be paid on goods, wares, and merchandise imported in vessels of the United States."

As reported from the conference committee and enacted, however, the law provides:

"That a discriminating duty of ten per centum ad valorem, in addition to the duties imposed by law, shall be levied, collected, and paid on all goods, wares, or merchandise which shall be imported in vessels not of the United States, or which being the production or manufacture of any foreign country not contiguous to the United States, shall come into the United States from such contiguous country; but this discriminating duty shall

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not apply to goods, wares, or merchandise which shall be imported in vessels not of the United States, entitled at the time of such importation by treaty or convention to be entered in the ports of the United States on payment of the same duties as shall then be payable on goods, wares, and merchandise imported in vessels of the United States, nor to such foreign products or manufactures as shall be imported from such contiguous countries in the usual course of strictly retail trade."

When the question of applying these provisions arises, surprising significance of the changes is discovered. The Attorney-General has, for example, advised the Treasury Department, the case of an invoice of diamonds at Detroit shipped over Canadian railroads requiring a ruling, that the tariff law does impose the additional duty of 10 per cent. on all such imports (except from countries having special treaty relations with us), since they are, in the sense of the new clauses, the production or manufacture of a foreign country not contiguous to the United States, imported from such contiguous country not in the usual course of strictly retail trade. This means a disadvantage to Canadian transportation lines from Canadian seaports and a corresponding advantage to competitive American lines from the seaboard. Furthermore, the Attorney-General has been called upon to decide whether goods shipped in the same manner under consular seal at a seaport of a contiguous country like Canada are subject to the discriminating duty. The importance of a ruling on this point to competing transportation systems is apparent.

But the further claim is now being made that the dropping of the words "or any act of Congress" is equally significant to American ship-building interests. Whereas the section as originally introduced merely repeated a provision of former tariff bills, it is said that the Senate by striking out those five words has effected the purpose championed by Senator Elkins in his bill to discriminate against foreign shipping. The claim is that the single existing treaty provision with Great Britain exempts only imports in British vessels coming from British territory in Europe. Hence imports from other countries in British vessels are subject to the additional duty.

Classes of Shipment Involved.—"There are three classes of shipments involved in this controversy. There is the shipment of Canadian merchandise into the United States under the seal of an American consul, which protects the goods from appraisal at the first port of entry and secures their transmission to the port of destination; there is also the shipment of merchandise from the United States to the United States through Canada. The principal forms of this are shipments of grain from Minnesota by the 'Soo' route across Canada into the United States again, or the shipment of grain from Chicago or Duluth to Collingwood, and thence by Canadian roads to the American frontier. And finally there is the shipment of foreign merchandise through Canada under the seal of the American consul at Montreal or Vancouver to an American port. For twenty years business has been done through Montreal in this way, and since the completion of the Canadian Pacific road there has grown up a large business of importing teas for the United States through Vancouver. The free admission of these teas into Canada is, of course, purely an affair of the Dominion Government. It concedes this privilege to the United States, but the concession is one that large American interests, to wit, the Pacific railroads, desire to defeat. Of course the seal of the American consul at Vancouver has nothing to do with the Canadian customs; it simply permits the goods under it to enter the United States without examination and appraisal at the first port of entry and to pass on to the port of destination.

"The American railroad interests that are affected have made repeated efforts to induce the Treasury to impose conditions on this transshipment business that would destroy it, but without success. Nothing was heard on this subject while the tariff bill was under consideration, but since it became a law a clause has been discovered which may impose an additional duty of 10 per cent. on foreign merchandise shipped through Canada, and whether it does or not is the question raised by the collector of customs at Chicago and argued before the Attorney-General, to whom the Secretary of the Treasury applied for a construction of the law."—*The Journal of Commerce, New York.*

Revenue and Protection.—"The important question is whether goods transported through Canada to the United States, in bond and under consular seal, are subject to the discriminating duty. The decision of the Attorney-General will be one of the greatest importance. It involves the question of additional revenue for the United States Treasury; of protection for American railroads, and freight transportation across the Pacific Ocean. It is stated at the Treasury Department that a very large proportion of the teas and other products of China and Japan is so shipped to our New England and other Eastern cities at a less rate than is charged by American lines of railroad from San Francisco. The Oriental exporters are opposed to any construction of the act which would impose the additional ten-per-cent. duty which would divert the traffic to our steamship lines and to American railroads. This would mean the transfer of all the freight money and the incidental cost in handling the freight from Canada to the United States. Therefore the important questions involved in the impending decision of the Attorney-General are: Revenue for the Treasury; protection to American railroads; and protection to American steamships engaged in the trans-Pacific trade."—*The American Economist (Organ of Protective Tariff League), New York.*

For the Benefit of American Lines.—"Several carloads of tea, imported through Canadian ports and delivered in Canadian Pacific cars at Chicago, have been seized by the collector of that port under a section of the new tariff bill which imposes a ten-per-cent. duty on all goods imported through Canada into this country. As tea is on the free list, a question has arisen as to whether this section applies to articles which are non-dutiable, and this has been referred to the Attorney-General for decision.

"There is little doubt but that this section was inserted in the tariff bill for the benefit of our transcontinental lines of American railways. To all of these the Canadian Pacific running in connection with its line of Oriental steamers has been a most formidable rival. It has captured a very large proportion of the Asiatic trade to the detriment of the American lines,, and this section appears to have been smuggled into this bill for the express purpose of protecting the American lines. The interpolation was made in the conference committee. No one outside of those interested appears to have known anything of it. There was no mention of it in the discussion on the conference report in either House. . . .

"There will be probably no serious objection in this country to the provision so far as it will turn trade to American steamships and railways, but there is plenty of room for comment that such an important bit of legislation could be passed without public knowledge of it. The rushing through of conference reports without debate under the Reed cloture style of doing business is capable of producing most serious consequences. Legislation should not be done in the dark."—*The News (Pop.), Denver.*

New England Tariff Boomerang.—"Altho the discriminating duty in the Dingley bill against goods imported from foreign countries and carried on Canadian railways was not known to be in the bill by Dingley himself, who had charge of it in the House, or by Senator Allison, who had charge of it in the Senate, or by Speaker Reed, who had general charge of it for everybody, it must still be conceded that it is in harmony with the principles of the measure and in harmony with our treatment of Canada in general. We put monstrous duties on the agricultural products of Canada, not because we have any prejudice against the Canadians, but in order to fool the American farmers and make them believe that they were getting their share in the general grab. Thus the Canadian Government was driven to retaliation in the only way possible, and that was to discriminate against us and in favor of British manufacturers. This blow will fall heaviest on New England. Now comes the discrimination against Canadian railways—a fraud evidently, but a fraud in harmony with the bill itself—and this, too, falls most heavily on New England. It will be followed, no doubt, by Canadian discriminations against American railways, which will affect injuriously the railways of New England and New York. If there are any more ways to retaliate, they will probably be adopted on both sides, and the result will be as much loss as it is possible for the two countries to inflict upon each other while maintaining peaceful relations. This is a lapse to medievalism, for which we should say that the Republican Party was responsible, if the Republican Party could be considered responsible for itself. But it can not. Dingley, Allison, Reed, and McKinley himself are simply helpless in the

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hands of the powerful monopolies which put this bill through. There has been nothing like it since the days of the later Roman commonwealth, when, as Mr. Froude says, the provinces were 'the feeding-grounds of a gluttonous aristocracy.'"—*The Evening Post* (*Ind.*), *New York*.

May be the Beginning of a New Commercial Era.—"To the Senate belongs the credit of striking out the five words, the significance of which is set forth by Mr. Alexander B. Smith, editor of *The Seaboard*. The character of Mr. Smith's paper is evident from its name, and he ought surely to know what he is talking about. He says that there is only one treaty between the United States and England on the subject of discriminating duties, and that applies only to British goods and products. That duty was first negotiated in 1815, and made indefinite in time in 1827, since which time it has undergone no change. But in 1849, according to Mr. Smith, Congress passed the act referred to in the original Dingley bill as 'any act of Congress.' The Secretary of the Treasury at that time was that eminent Philadelphia lawyer, William M. Meredith, and on October 15, 1849, he issued a circular to the several custom-house officers instructing them that from January 1, 1850, British vessels would be allowed to enter our ports 'with cargoes of the growth, manufacture, or production of any part of the world,' on the same terms as the vessels of the United States. Subsequent tariffs have taken cognizance of that act of 1849, quite as a matter of course. No doubt Mr. Dingley followed the custom without any thought, quite as a matter of course, but Mr. Aldrich, or some other member of the Senate committee on finance, just drew his pen through those five little words, and all the rest concurred. . . .

"The elimination of these few words may, as we have already said, in effect be the beginning of a new commercial era in the history of the United States. By this one little change the object aimed at in the bill on the subject of discriminating duties, introduced by Senator Elkins of West Virginia, is attained. Very likely it was the keen eye for business of that Senator which first saw how easy it would be to secure by the short cut of this amendment the goal of his pet measure, a measure *The Inter Ocean* strongly urged Congress to pass. It is certainly none the less significant or effective because, like the kingdom which is not of this world, it came 'not by observation.'"—*The Inter Ocean* (*Rep.*), *Chicago*.

"We fail to see how the mere dropping of the words 'or any act of Congress' from the quoted provision above necessarily does away with the established practise of nearly fifty years, even tho that practise be based upon executive proclamation. But if the schemes of the Elkins shipping crowd are held by the proper authorities to have this effect, then we have as yet only begun faintly to realize the international ill-feeling, troubles, and retaliations stirred up by this one act of Congress."—*The Republican* (*Ind.*), *Springfield, Mass.*

USE AND ABUSE OF INJUNCTIONS.

NO topic provokes more discussion in the press at the present time than so-called "government by injunction." Taking the daily newspapers from all sections of the country as they reach this office, it appears that among those which express any opinion regarding the injunctions granted against the striking coal-miners, for every journal that defends the injunction proceedings five condemn them and two defer with more or less reservation to the judgment of the courts. The Chicago *Chronicle* goes so far as to claim that judges should be impeached for such misuse of power.

Much of the criticism is directed against the scope of the writs of injunction as denials of the right of free speech and peaceable assemblage guaranteed by national and state constitutions. But there are critics in conservative quarters who question the justice of applying equity proceedings at all to cases of this kind. The basis of the latter criticism is clearly set forth in an article by W. F. Willoughby in the *Yale Review* (August):

"Not long after the Chicago strikes the writer hazarded the prediction that if civil judges sitting in equity were to apply the principle of the blanket injunction against an indefinite number of unnamed persons from doing acts in themselves otherwise criminal quite as boldly as they did in 1894, public sentiment would hardly tolerate it. The peculiar feature of a single judge sitting in equity is that he is both judge, plaintiff, party injured, witness, and jury in cases based upon the observance of his own decrees or orders; and altho an old historic power of the chancellor, originally the king's chief man of justice, it is the only instance afforded by Anglo-Saxon communities of a power at once judicial and executive, singularly like that of an Eastern potentate. This was said not by way of criticism of the specific performance and contempt principles of equity jurisdiction, which have proved most useful, and are the only real 'strong arm of the law' in civil cases; but by way of warning that if carried to the extreme of some reported decisions, the people through the legislatures would be likely to destroy this valuable jurisdiction entirely; and now this, in Kansas, has been done. The statute is called 'An act to establish trial by jury in cases of contempt of court and restricting the powers of judges and courts in contempt proceedings.' It divides contempt of court into two classes: direct contempts, those committed during the sitting of the court or of a judge at chambers in his presence—as to which the law is left practically untouched—and indirect contempts, which are all those not committed in presence of the court. In these the process of summary punishment or restraint of liberty upon *ex-parte* affidavits is entirely done away with. Nothing can be done in case of 'indirect contempt,' even when the person guilty be a party to the suit, except upon return of an officer on a process or an affidavit duly filed; thereupon a writ of attachment must issue, and the person be duly arrested and brought before the court; thereupon a written accusation must be filed, in effect an indictment, and the accused required to answer the same by an order which shall fix the time therefor and the place of hearing; only after this answer or failure to answer can the court proceed; and even then only to a hearing; and if the accused answer, the trial must proceed upon testimony as in criminal cases, the accused is entitled to be confronted by the witnesses against him, and may always apply for a jury as in ordinary criminal cases; the testimony must be preserved, and the order or sentence is subject to review or writ of error. Now as, upon allowance of such appeal or writ of error, the statute requires that the execution of the judgment must be stayed upon the giving of such bond as the court may require, that is, upon the giving of an ordinary appeal bond, it will be easily seen that the effect of this statute is to take away all the force of equity process *at the time it is needed*, viz., while the riot, strike, or boycott is going on. The striking leaders are very important persons at that moment; but it is not likely that the district attorneys, still less the juries, will trouble themselves with following them up when the appeal term arrives, many months after the labor difference which caused the trouble has been adjusted. Debs, for instance, who was arrested and confined at the time of the Chicago riots, could not practically have been reached under this law. Equity jurisdiction in Kansas, so far as it applies to persons, may be said to be at an end."

Apropos is the following editorial in the Pittsburg *Post*:

"'We are both court and jury,' said Judge Stowe yesterday in hearing the injunction case against the miners.' [The preliminary injunction has been made permanent.—*Ed.* LITERARY DIGEST.] If as jury he finds them guilty, as judge he will sentence them. The constitution of Pennsylvania says: 'Trial by jury shall be as heretofore, and the right thereof remain inviolate.' The Constitution of the United States says: 'In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed.' And in another section it declares: 'No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land and naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger.' The very exceptions made declare the sweep of this great guaranty of the rights and liberties of the citizen."

According to press reports, Justice Jackson of the United States circuit court, West Virginia, has granted altogether nine preliminary injunctions on petition of as many coal companies in that State. The New York *Sun* gives the following text verbatim of eight of these orders:

"On this, the 14th day of August, 1897, in chambers, the complainant in

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this suit, by —— —— ——, its counsel, presented to the undersigned, one of the judges of the circuit court of the United States for the district of West Virginia, its bill of complaint, alleging among other things that the defendants named in its said bill are about to interfere with the operating and conducting plant and mines, and by such interference are about to prevent the employees of the plaintiff from mining and producing coal in and from its mine, and that unless the undersigned judge grant an immediate restraining order, preventing them from interfering with the employees of the said plaintiff, there was great danger of irreparable injury and damage and loss to the said plaintiff, inasmuch as the defendants are insolvent and wholly irresponsible in damages in an action at law.

"Upon consideration whereof it is ordered that the plaintiff's prayer be filed with the clerk of this court at the city of Charleston, in the State of West Virginia, and that process do issue thereon; and a temporary restraining order is hereby allowed restraining and inhibiting the defendants, their confederates, and all others associated with them from in any manner interfering with the plaintiff's employees now in its employment at or upon its premises, or from in any manner interfering with any person in or upon its premises who may desire to enter its employment hereafter by the use of threats, personal violence, intimidation, or by any means whatsoever calculated to intimidate, terrorize, and alarm, or place in fear any of the employees of the plaintiff in any manner whatsoever at or upon its premises.

"And the said defendants and all other persons associated with them are hereby enjoined from undertaking by any of the means or agencies mentioned in the plaintiff's bill from going upon the plaintiff's land to induce or cause any of the employees of the plaintiff to quit or abandon work in the mines of the plaintiff, as set forth and described in its said bill, and said defendants and their associates are hereby enjoined from congregating in, on, or about the premises of the plaintiff for the purpose of inducing the employees in said mines to quit and abandon their work in them.

"And the said defendants, their confederates and associates, are further restrained from conducting or leading any body or bodies of men up to or upon the premises of the plaintiff for the purpose of inducing or causing plaintiff's employees to quit or abandon working for the plaintiff or from in any manner interfering with, directing, or controlling plaintiff's employees on its land or from in any manner interfering with the business of the plaintiff upon its land as set forth in the plaintiff's said bill.

"And the said defendants and their associates are hereby enjoined from going on any part of the plaintiff's lands and premises for the purpose of intimidating, coercing, or endeavoring to procure and induce the plaintiff's employees from working in its mines and upon its premises by any improper threats, unlawful means, or agencies whatsoever; and the said defendants are further enjoined, as well as their confederates and associates, from in any manner interfering with the plaintiff's employees while they may be passing to and from their work in said mines on and near plaintiff's premises.

"The plaintiff's motion for a permanent injunction, now made in chambers, is set down for hearing at the United States court-room at the city of Charleston on November. 10, 1897, that being the first day of the next term thereof. But a motion to dissolve this injunction will be considered at Charleston on September 7 next upon ten days' notice of such motion to the plaintiff. This injunction is not to take effect until the plaintiff, or some responsible person on its behalf, shall enter into bond in the sum of $5,000, conditioned to pay all such costs and damages that may accrue to the defendants by reason of the plaintiff's suing out this injunction, should the same be hereafter dissolved."

"Plain Talk on a Serious Subject."—"What earthly legitimate business or errand had that West Virginia coal company in a federal court! What 'federal question' is involved in these disputes, except as one of the constructive and sleazy variety is manufactured to order by the device of putting forward a stockholder residing in some other State to file the bill of complaint? Take the case of the Monongah Company. If trespass upon their property had been committed or was threatened, the state laws were there to punish. The only peace in any possible danger of being broken was the peace of West Virginia. Interstate commerce was not assailed. Nobody was stopping the United States mails, or menacing United States property, or inciting rebellion against the Government of the United States. The governor had not even dreamed of certifying to President McKinley the existence of insurrection or domestic violence beyond the State's power to suppress. How does Judge Jackson of the circuit court of the United States come to be meddling and making in the domestic affairs of West Virginia?

"His apologists now say that he did nothing but forbid acts that are unlawful. The laws themselves had done that long before the public ever heard of him. That is what the laws are for. What judges are for is to expound and apply the laws and to do their part in normal and orderly ways toward making them terrible to actual lawbreakers.

"It is in the interest of the courts themselves, of the federal judiciary as well as of the country, that we protest against even the appearance of an abuse of their powers. There has been too much of it already, and the results came to the surface last year in the Chicago convention and the campaign that followed. The typical Bryan Democrats were as bitter against the federal judges as against the Wall Street bankers. We do not want to see any more such campaigns in this country. We want to see the courts of the United States securely bulwarked on every side (as they have been for so many years) by the confidence and veneration of the people. We do not believe that the sight of a federal judge fulminating novel and unnecessary injunctions from the bench, as an apparent preliminary to the substitution of summary 'contempt' proceedings for the ordinary, orderly processes of the law, tends to insure this result. We believe it is a sight disturbing and odious to the people. And we hope to see no more of it. Better a thousand occasional local trespasses and turbulences than a sapping of the people's belief in their Government. When that goes, the foundations go."—*The Courant* (*Rep.*), *Hartford, Conn.*

Law in Defense of Individual Freedom.—"It can hardly be denied that the camping about a mine, the constant marching and remarching, the daily reiteration of appeals which, when made by large and organized bodies, necessarily take on something of the nature of threats, do in fact constitute a kind of siege. It is in outward form peaceful. But in essence, and in the deliberate intention of those who direct it, the movement is to a large extent coercive. Its continuous character is an admission that the workers have decided in the exercise of their individual freedom and against the strikers. The proposal to camp about and march before them day after day, and refuse to respect their free decision as final, and persist in argument and appeal and display of force until they yield, is in its very nature a warfare against the freedom of the workers and the employers.

"Such an interference, it must be granted, the law should be able in some way to prevent without restricting any legitimate enjoyment of individual rights. The case does indeed not in the least resemble one of individual freedom against undue restriction by law. The strikers do not come as individuals, but as an organized army. They do not appeal in manly fashion, and when their argument has been heard retire with fair respect for the judgment of those who decide against them. The law here acts entirely in defense of the individual freedom of the workers and those for whom they wish to work, against organized and coercive interference of a powerful body."—*The Tribune* (*Rep*), *New York.*

"Unwise and Dangerous Step."—"It is a sign of weakness and a reflection upon the justice of their cause when the employers have to resort to such a use of the power of injunction as they seek to make their shelter in this case. It means, practically, that they believe that the men will conquer by pacific means if left to fight their battle out in their own way, and that the company seeks to call to its aid the powerful arm of the law. We believe that the public will hold this in as much abhorrence as it does, in other cases, the open violation of the law by instances of violence and outrage on the part of the men themselves. The tables have been turned completely, and public sympathy is now upon the side of the men, and will remain there while the attempt to beat them is made by methods that are repugnant to every American citizen and lover of liberty. This latest policy of the employing company is a strict realization of the offensive phrase 'government by injunction'; and it can not be domesticated in this country or be brought into harmony with free institutions and the rights of the citizen under the Constitution."—*The Globe* (*Nat. Dem.*), *St. Paul.*

Injudicious as a Matter of Policy.—"So far as this effect is concerned, impartial opinion must agree that the thing really prohibited ought to be prohibited. The miners of the New York and Cleveland Gas Coal Company have the same right to continue at their work that they have to cease work. Any means to induce them to cease work which involve intimidation or menace are unlawful and should be stopped. If the camps and marches are for the purpose of 'threats, menace, and show of force, or other intimidation,' to quote another clause of the order [by Judges Stowe and Collin], they are certainly a violation of individual liberty. If they are kept strictly free from such character they do not seem to come within the prohibition of the order. But the question how the legal protection against such transgression is to be extended has risen nearly, if not quite, to the rank of a political issue.

"From a great deal that is said about 'government by injunction' the idea is conveyed that it is a new and unprecedented legal proceeding. The fact that the protection by injunction against injury for which there is no adequate remedy at law has long been recognized, reinforced, as it has been of late, by deci-

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sions of the highest courts, makes it necessary to say that the resort is well established so far as the legal principles are concerned. But as a matter of policy in labor disputes we think the resort is injudicious. The protection of individual and personal rights should be secured by a rigorous and prompt enforcement of the criminal law. It is a grave mistake to let the idea gain currency that the orders of the courts are of more effect than the penalties of the statutes. It is no less grave an error to permit the impression to exist that there is a method of procedure especially available for one class as against another."—*The Dispatch (Ind. Rep.), Pittsburg.*

Judicial Usurpation.—"When the acts against which the federal judiciary issues injunctions would be illegal, there is no reason why the police should not be left to keep the peace as usual. Especially unwarranted is the assumption by a federal judge that men acting with such splendid orderliness as has characterized the coal strike are about to break laws. To arrogantly prohibit law-abiding men from law-breaking is an insult. To put them on the defensive, to consider them as criminals when they have shown plainly they are loyal citizens is an outrage against justice.

"When, to cap the climax, a federal judge at the behest of a rich, anarchistic corporation issues an injunction depriving law-abiding men of the rights of liberty and free speech, he is guilty of a despotic usurpation of power. And to complete his arrogation of absolute sovereignty it is only necessary that he imprison without trial those who dare to assert their rights as men in defiance of his imperial mandates.

"The federal judiciary does not appear now for the first time in the rôle of a usurper. From the beginning it has steadily striven for more than its due share of power. Now boldly, again craftily, it has reached out to grasp the supreme sovereignty. Foreseen by Jefferson, watched with apprehension by later patriots, this process has gone on until in our own time the federal judiciary aims daringly at open government."—*The Times (Dem.), Kansas City.*

Prevention of Unlawful Acts Necessary.—"The first question the enemies of injunction processes should answer is as to whether courts have ever been known to grant injunctions against lawful acts. If so, let the instance be pointed out. It is doubtful whether an instance can be cited of a court granting an injunction restraining any man or body of men from saying or doing anything within their lawful rights as citizens. Certainly if such an injunction were granted and the case carried to the higher courts, it would be set aside promptly by the Supreme Court of the United States. Injunctions are an essential process of law for the enforcement of lawful rights and the prevention of unlawful acts and have their necessary and proper place in any government that amounts to enough to command the respect of the people."—*The Capital (Rep.), Topeka, Kans.*

"If the situation becomes a little more excited than it has been, the governor [of West Virginia] and his officers will have difficulty in determining just where their authority should be imposed, a difficulty that would be greatly lessened if the rights of all in such cases were more specifically determined and clearly understood than they are at present. They must eventually be determined by the courts, and the questions upon which they shall be settled may as well be raised by injunction as any other way. If Mr. Debs is dissatisfied with the injunctions interposed he should not rest short of a final hearing and a complete and explicit finding on every point suggested. To get such a finding would perhaps be the greatest service he could render the organizations he serves, and the community as well."—*The Ledger (Rep.), Tacoma, Wash.*

"The late anti-strike injunctions interfere with public rights. They go beyond the lines of lawful judicial power. They are unnecessary to protect property rights, which have not been placed in peril, especially during the present labor disturbances. If impeachment was a just remedy in the case of Judge Chase [for attempting to enforce sedition laws], virtually convicted by a majority vote in the Senate, it should be invoked now to restrain the excesses of the federal courts which seek to suppress the exercise of personal rights in the disagreements between employers and employees throughout a large portion of the country."—*The Chronicle (Dem.), Chicago.*

PENSION PAYMENTS.

THE pension list on July 1, according to a statement by the commissioner of pensions, contained 983,528 names, a net increase of 12,850 over the preceding year. There were 31,960 deaths during the past year and a number of names were dropped on account of the remarriage of widows and orphans coming of age and other causes, but 50,101 new names were added and 6,971 former pensioners were restored, so that the number of pensioners is said to break the record. The payments for the year were a million and a half dollars greater than in the previous year, and about the same as in 1894 and 1895, altho less by some ten millions than in the year 1893.

Let Patriotism Study the Facts.—"The pension figures which we printed the other day have been copied widely and commented upon as significant. They showed that at the present rate of expenditure the annual pension list has been consuming more than nine tenths of all the revenue taken in at all the custom houses of the United States; or, again, if the customs duties are considered as paying the general expenses of the Government, the pensions have been using up not less than 96 per cent. of the total receipts from internal revenue.

"This is striking, startling even, but it is the plain truth.

"One or the other of the two great sources of the Government's income is devoted almost exclusively to the payment of pensions on account of a war that ended a third of a century ago.

"The more sober and searching the thought that is bestowed by the Republican leaders upon this all-important subject, the better it will be for the financial condition of the Government and the future of the party now in power.

"Let it no longer be considered the patriotic thing to accept without question, as a matter of course, any pension expenditure, no matter how extravagant, as a necessary consequence of the war for the preservation of the Union, and a proper tribute to the heroism of the soldiers in the field. On the contrary, let patriotism study the facts."—*The Sun (McKinley Ind.), New York.*

Pensions and War Debt.—"The New York *Sun* is deeply moved by the expenditure for pensions. It has been examining the pension record for the years following the War of the Revolution, the War of 1812, and the Mexican War, and it found that the disbursements for pensions due to each of those wars reached its height a few years after their conclusion and then decreased in accordance with normal processes of growth and decline. In contrast with this is the showing since the Civil War.

"Dividing the years since 1865 into four-year periods, each equal in length to the duration of the war itself, the increase of pension expenditure to its present stupendous proportions is that exhibited:

1865–1868	$76,672,110
1869–1872	119,794,122
1873–1876	116,111,454
1877–1880	146,999,427
1881–1844	234,846,276
1885–1888	274,824,741
1889–1892	453,560,638
1893–1896	581,364,073
Total	$2,004,172,841

"To emphasize the magnitude of this sum *The Sun* shows that the cost of carrying on the war, including every item of expenditure except interest on money borrowed to carry on the struggle, is placed in the official reports as follows:

Fiscal Year.	War.	Navy.
1862	$389,173,562	$42,640,353
1863	603,314,412	63,261,235
1864	690,391,049	85,704,964
1865	1,030,690,400	122,617,434
	$2,713,369,423	$314,223,986
Total war and navy		$3,027,793,591

"It is true that the disbursements for pensions are enormous. It is true that there is probably a great deal of swindling in connection with them. But it is also true that they provide help for many thousands of soldiers who risked their lives for their country, and it is also true that nearly all the money is distributed over the country and passes into the channels of active business.

"If *The Sun* wants something to become indignant about let it assail the increased burden put on the people of this country through the doubling of the war debt by the demonetization of silver. By increasing the purchasing power of the dollar the war

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debt and the interest on that debt for the past thirty years have enabled the holders of the bonds to rob from the American people vastly more than the whole expenditure for pensions, and a very large portion of the tribute thus unjustly extracted has gone into the pockets of foreigners. There would be a subject to arouse Mr. Dana's indignation if he dared to say anything about it."—*The News* (*Pop.*), *Denver.*

Decline of Pension Payments Not Constant.—"Annually the prediction is made that the highest point in pension payments has been reached and that the number of pensioners and the amount of pensions is about to begin to decline. The maximum point may have been reached, but the decline is not constant. . . . In 1878 the pensions amounted to $27,137,019, and up to that period they had exceeded thirty million dollars in only one year. The war was over thirteen years then, and there must have been a considerable number of deaths among survivors who were actually injured in the course of their military service. But as age advanced men developed infirmities which they sought to connect with their military service in order to secure the pension, and each Congress was beginning to increase the rates of pensions, making them more worth an effort to get.

"In 1879 was passed the 'Arrears of Pensions Law,' under which it became possible for men who got their names upon the roll to get the pension dated years back of the time when they thought of seeking a pension, and the prospect of getting three or five thousand dollars in a lump sum was too much for men who had for fourteen years after the close of the war made no effort to secure the small quarterly payments allowed. The pensions of the following year were $56,777,174, more than double what they were two years earlier. With some fluctuations they continued to rise as rates were increased, and veterans of the war began to discover injuries they had not been conscious of for twenty or twenty-five years, till they reached $106,936,835 in 1890. In that year was passed the Dependent Pension bill, conferring pensions upon survivors whose disabilities had no connection with the war. The pensions immediately leaped upward, and in 1893 reached their highest point of $159,357,557. The next two years they were over $141,000,000, in 1896 were over $139,000,000, and in 1897 the list of pensioners reached 983,528 and the amount disbursed was $141,053,083."—*The Journal of Commerce* (*Fin.*), *New York.*

Duty of the "Boy in Blue."—"It is a shameful wrong that the conquered South should have to pay its quota to foster such dishonesty. Far better would it have been to exact a war indemnity which, once paid, would have been settled for all time, than to force the Southern States to pay out year after year increasing millions to keep alive a host of impostors who have no shadow of a claim on the bounty of the Government. The old veteran in blue has a duty to perform toward the old veteran in gray, and he should be alive to this important fact. Let him purge the pension list of bummers and pretenders, and thus reduce the expenses of the Government in this respect one third or one half. His old foe will at least have this much to thank him for, and the two will be drawn that much nearer together. It is time to cry a halt in this pension scandal, and the 'boy in blue' is the one to do it."—*The Register* (*Dem.*), *Columbia, S. C.*

German-American Views of Freedom in University Teachings.—The German-American press is deeply interested in the resignation of Professor Andrews of Brown University, especially as attempts are being made in Germany to curtail the freedom from class and party interference hitherto enjoyed by the seats of learning in that country. We quote below two widely different views. The *Freie Presse*, Chicago, largely influenced by the views held in conservative German circles, says:

"Professor Andrews has furnished an elevating example of the fact that manly honor and conviction can not be bought even in these days, when so many people dare only to think and to teach what their lord and master, the Money-bag, approves. Andrews has followed in the footsteps of Bemis, who would not be robbed of his right to give his opinions of trusts, and to agitate for improvements in Chicago, altho the great benefactor of Chicago University, Rockefeller, expressed his dissatisfaction. Andrews gave vent to the opinion that bimetalism is, on the whole, more honest and of greater advantage to the people than the gold standard. Yet the trustees, aware of Professor Andrews's high standing, were not anxious to lose him. But what happened in Chicago was repeated in Providence. 'Benefactors' of the university threatened to withhold the sums they 'intended' to give, unless Professor Andrews packed his trunk or ceased to promulgate his 'dangerous heresies.' These are examples of the 'freedom' accorded to learning in the United States, as ruled by the dollar. Nothing may be taught that interferes with the brigandage of the industrial robbers who endowed these universities."

The *Volks-Zeitung*, New York, the most prominent Social-Democratic organ in the United States, says:

"We can not discover that the liberty to teach has been infringed by Andrews's dismissal. To be perfectly honest: If we Socialists could found a university with our own money, to teach there political economy as Marx and Engels taught it, we would be much dissatisfied if we discovered that one of the teachers was an enemy of Socialism in disguise. We would ask the gentleman to close the door from outside. Hence we do not blame the capitalistic protectors of Brown University. The free-silver theory is 'revolutionary and dangerous' to them, and they do not intend its adherents to be trained in their own university. Surely 'freedom to teach,' from the bourgeois point of view, means only that nobody may be prevented to teach *individually*, or in conjunction with others *who are of the same mind*, at his *own cost* what he considers right. Even in state universities political economy will have to be taught as the ruling classes wish it."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

IT will be noticed, perhaps, that no Chicago alderman has caught the Klondike craze.—*The Times-Herald, Chicago.*

SPAIN'S idea of a Cuban campaign was a war of extermination. That seems to be the anarchistic idea also.—*The Evening Post, Chicago.*

PRESIDENT ANDREWS'S critics insist that the objections to him are fundamental, with the accent on the first syllable.—*The Herald, Boston.*

NOW that she can catch so many Americans on the Klondike, Canada really ought to let the Bering Sea business go.—*The Ledger, Philadelphia.*

TWO DISTINGUISHED AMERICAN TOURISTS.
—*The Chronicle, Chicago.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

TOURGUÉNEFF AND GUY DE MAUPASSANT.

THE fever for publishing odds and ends of correspondence of literary celebrities which a few months ago severely attacked the French reviews shows no sign of abatement. Here is *Cosmopolis* for August with a sheaf of letters and letterets, notes and notelets, from the great Russian novelist, Tourguéneff, to various contemporaries. Of these perhaps one third—those addressed to Guy de Maupassant—are of any general interest, and even here the annotations of the editor of the series, E. Halperine-Kaminsky, are more notable than, with one exception, the letters themselves.

M. Halperine-Kaminsky proceeds with his task as follows:

"It was through Flaubert that Tourguéneff came to know Guy de Maupassant. 'The first time I saw Tourguéneff was at Gustave Flaubert's,' wrote de Maupassant in his obituary article on the Russian writer [*Le Gaulois*, September 5, 1883]. 'A door opened. A giant appeared. A giant of the silver head, such as one reads of in a fairy-tale.' This was about 1876, when Maupassant had not made his début, at any rate under his real name. Indeed, the famous novel, 'Boule de Suif,' which made his reputation, and his first volume of 'Verses' did not appear till 1880. Yet three years before that Tourguéneff wrote of Maupassant as of an intimate friend: 'Poor Maupassant,' he said, 'has lost every hair from his body! (He has come to see me.) It is a stomach trouble, so he says. He is always pretty good-looking [*très gentil*], but just now he is decidedly unsightly.' Assuredly Maupassant has from the first a strong friendship for the man and a large deference for the writer. Tourguéneff was the literary comrade and close confident of Flaubert, whose influence on the author of 'Boule de Suif' we know. Maupassant was not less attentive to the counsel of the Russian than to that of the French master. In the obituary just quoted, he seemed to see in Tourguéneff a precursor of modern realism: 'Notwithstanding his age and his all-but-ended career, he held the most modern and advanced ideas on literature, rejecting all the old forms of story-telling in strings and in dramatic and skilful combination, demanding that we should deal with life, nothing but life—with *slices of life* without plots and without preposterous adventures. "The novel," he said, "is the latest thing in literary art. It painfully emerges to-day from the *fairyland fakements* which it has universally employed. It has, for the sake of a certain romantic charm, naïve imaginings. But now that *taste* purifies itself, it must reject all those inferior methods to simplify and elevate an art which is the art of life, which ought to be the history of life."' On his part Tourguéneff cherished for Maupassant a sincere affection and early perceived in him the incomparable artist he was to become."

Anent this, the writer quotes Tolstoï's account of what Tourguéneff said, to him, speaking of Maupassant's "La Maison Tellier": "Look you, that isn't bad. He knows you and thoroughly appreciates you. As a man he reminds me of Droujinine; like him, he is an excellent young fellow, an excellent friend, a straight-dealing chap; moreover, he is in touch with the workmen, the leaders."

Maupassant had an ingenious scheme to do a considerable bit of log-rolling for his friend and master. He projected a series of articles on the principal representatives of foreign literature. M. Kaminsky inclines to the belief that the scheme was merely a pretext to obtain Tourguéneff's consent to an article on himself and his work. Tourguéneff with his usual extreme modesty, snuffed out the project at once, and it never came to anything. Here is the letter of extinction:

"My dear friend, I must have a word with you about a thing difficult enough to mention, but which you will without doubt comprehend. You must perceive, on reflection, that I wish you not to write that article on me. You would do it admirably, with tact and propriety; but I fear all the same that people would find in it a kind of—forgive the word—friendly puff [*réclame amicale*]. Seriously speaking, I have not enough readers in France for the need of a special article about me to make itself felt. In any case, if you mean to publish a series in the *Gaulois* upon the great foreign writers—an idea of which I strongly approve and for which I place myself entirely at your disposition as regards furnishing materials, etc.—I beg of you to let me march in my proper rank and turn.

"Begin, for example, for Russia, with Pouchkine or Gogol; for England, with Dickens; for Germany with Goethe, whom Berbey d'Aurevilly drags so villainously through the mud; and pass on later, if that bites, to the *dii minorum gentium*. I am sure that you will not take what I say in ill part, and that you will give full credit to my motive. I hope soon to see you. Believe in the sincere friendship of your devoted,

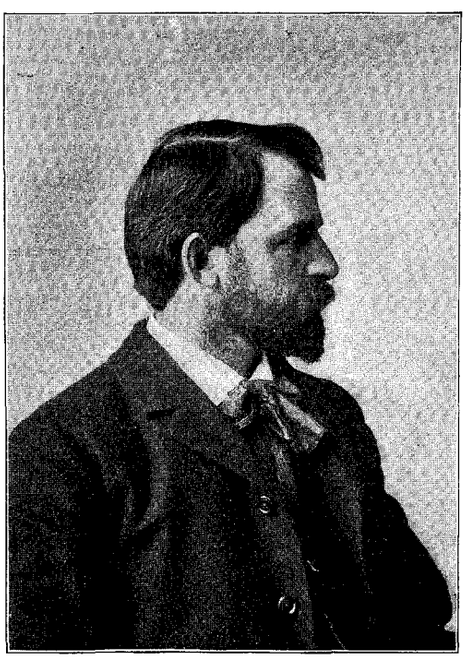
"IV. TOURGUÉNEFF."

The second paragraph is especially interesting, particularly the reference to Dickens, coming from a modern realist like Tourguéneff. Doubtless Maupassant had this letter in mind when three years later he wrote in his funeral notice of his friend:

"Pushing modesty almost to the verge of humility, he wished that no one should speak of him in the newspapers; and more than once he has cursed articles full of eulogy as if they had been injuries, because he would not admit that we should write about any but literary works. Criticism of works of art, too, seemed to him sheer twaddle, and when a journalist gave, apropos of one of his books, some minute details of himself and his life, he displayed a deep irritation mingled with a sort of disgrace, wherein modesty seemed shame!"—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

HAMLIN GARLAND'S LITERARY BEGINNING.

THE fragrance of the soil which emanates from most of Hamlin Garland's writings has been honestly come by. He was born in Wisconsin, the son of a poor farmer, and went to Iowa and later to Dakota, striving at an early age to wrest a



HAMLIN GARLAND.

living out of the earth. When he was ten years old he plowed seventy acres of land, tho he was so small that he had to reach up to catch hold of the plow-handles. Most of his education was procured in true pioneer fashion, in the winter months, tramping five miles each morning to the academy.

These facts were elicited from Mr. Garland in conversation the other day with Frank G. Carpenter, who goes on to give us (in *The Home Journal*) the following additional particulars:

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"The conversation here turned to Mr. Garland's literary work, and he told me how he was first led to write by reading Hawthorne's 'Mosses from an Old Manse.' This book so delighted him that he wanted to write essays like it for a living, and he practised at this during the intervals of his schoolteaching and studying for years. It was not until he was older that he attempted fiction or poetry. The story of his first published article is a curious one. Said he:

"'My first literary success was a poem which I wrote for *Harper's Weekly*, entitled "Lost in the Norther." It was a poem describing a blizzard and the feelings of a man lost in it. I received twenty-five dollars for it.'

"'That must have been a good deal of money to you then, Mr. Garland?'

"'It was,' was the reply. 'It was my first money in literature, and I spent it upon my father and mother. I paid five dollars for a copy of "Grant's Memoirs," which I sent father, and with the remaining twenty dollars I bought a silk dress for my mother. It was the first silk dress she had ever had.'

"'When did you write your first fiction?'

"'My mother got half of the money I received for that,' replied Mr. Garland, 'as it was due to her that I wrote it. I had been studying in Boston for several years, when I went out to Dakota to visit my parents. The night after I arrived I was talking with mother about old times and old friends. She told me how one family had gone back to New York for a visit, and had returned very happy, in getting back to their Western home. As she told the story, the pathos of it struck me. I went into another room and began to write. The story was one of the best chapters of my book "Main Travelled Roads." I read it to mother, and she liked it, and, upon telling her that I thought it was worth at least seventy-five dollars, she replied: "Well, if that is so, I think you ought to divvy with me, for I gave you the story." "I will," said I, and so, when I got my seventy-five dollars, I sent her a check for thirty-seven dollars and fifty cents. I got many other good suggestions during that trip to Dakota. I wrote poems and stories. Some of the stories were published in *The Century*, and I remember that I received six hundred dollars within two weeks from its editors. It was perhaps a year later before I published my first book. It had a good sale, and I have been writing from that day to this.'

"Hamlin Garland spends a part of every year in the West. He has bought the old home place where he was born in Wisconsin, and he has there a little farm of four acres, upon which he raises asparagus, strawberries, onions, and bushels of other things. His mother lives with him. During my talk with him the other night he said: 'I like the West and the Western people. I have been brought up with them, and I expect to devote my life to writing about them. I spend a portion of each summer on the Rocky Mountains, camping out. I like to go where I can sleep in the open air and have elbow-room away from the crowded city.'"

The Promise of "The Choir Invisible."—The London *Speaker* is delighted with Mr. James Lane Allen's new book, and thinks it indicates that "America may yet have a school of genuine historical romance not inferior to any that exists elsewhere." *The Speaker* says:

"It is reported of an old country squire that, in a moment of unwonted literary enthusiasm, he committed himself to the statement that there are some books which it is a positive pleasure to read. We do not know whether this gentleman would count 'The Choir Invisible' among these exceptional books, but we trust that there are few who read it who will fail to regard its perusal as one of the new pleasures of their lives. It seems to us that 'The Choir Invisible' is one of those rare stories which make a direct appeal alike to the taste and the feelings of most men and women, and which afford a gratification that is far greater than that of mere critical approval. It is, in plain English, a beautiful book—beautiful in language and in sentiment, in design, and in execution. Its chief merit lies in the fact that Mr. Allen has grasped the true spirit of historical romance, and has shown how fully he understands both the links which unite and the time-spaces which divide the different generations of man."

BYRON'S DESCRIPTION OF WATERLOO.

ON April 16, 1816, Byron, having lost his wife, his home, his place in English society, and, for the time, his aim and career in life, landed at Ostend, a self-made outcast. So runs an account in *The New Monthly Magazine* for 1829, an account revived by a writer in *The Westminster Review* (July) in the course of a somewhat strained comparison (with which we have nothing to do) between Byron and Napoleon. On the following day, April 17, Byron drove out to Mont St. Jean with his physician, Dr. Polidori, and the writer of the account in *The New Monthly*. After traversing the field of battle, silent and absorbed, he returned to Brussels with the same writer, spending the evening at the latter's apartments. The account (as retold in *The Westminster*) then proceeds as follows:

"Being asked by the wife of his host to write something in her album, he took it up and observed that it already contained a contribution by Sir Walter Scott, whom Byron admired above all his contemporaries, both as poet and man. Byron, however, promised to fulfil the desire of his hostess, and asked permission to carry the book back to his hotel for that purpose, promising to return it next day. Seeing him in such affable mood, the lady ventured to ask his opinion of Scott's poem on the fight, to which Byron replied by quoting from that now somewhat obsolete work:

"'Yes, Agincourt may be forgot,
And Cressy be an unknown spot,
And Blenheim's name be new;
But still in story and in song,
For many an age remembered long,
Shall live the towers of Hougomont,
And field of Waterloo.'

"As he uttered these last words, which now, perhaps, leave the reader somewhat cold, Byron smote the book, crying, 'Devil take it! my dear Scott, if that glory ever dies!'

"Next day, however, the lady received her album back, enriched by some lines of a very different value, afterward embodied in 'Childe Harold' (canto iii., stanza 17, etc.), the passage beginning:

"'Stop! for thy tread is on an empire's dust.'

"It would not, perhaps, be much of an exaggeration to say that these famous verses are worth the whole poem of the facile author of 'Marmion'; at all events they are cited by hundreds who have never even heard of Scott's poem. Yet it may be that the nature of each writer is betrayed in something like inverse ratio to their literary merit. Byron's eloquent and famous stanzas are, in some measure, a register of his inferior earnestness; Scott's, however careless and commonplace in workmanship, are inspired by warm human sympathies. Almost every one of Byron's stanzas is marked by the almost contemptuous inaccuracy that might have been expected from his demeanor on the field. Thus, the twenty-first stanza describes the Duchess of Richmond's dance in 'that high hall,' which, had he taken the trouble to visit it, the writer might have found to be a coach-builder's showroom, about twelve feet high, in a back street near the northeast wall of the town.

"Byron describes the festivities in the same spirit; and it is not good enough for him to say that they were disturbed by information conveyed to the Duke of Wellington by the Prince of Orange; a cannonade must be invoked for the poet's purpose. Now, as a matter of fact, there had been no fighting on the night of the 15th, nor indeed is it likely that the sound of field-pieces, had any been fired at Charleroi at that hour, would have been heard at Brussels, some forty miles away. The march to the Crossways (*Les quatre bras*, often spoken of as if 'Quatre Bras' were a town or village so called) is set forth in what are now the twenty-fourth and three following stanzas. The description has been justly admired by good judges, tho it should be noted that the wood of Soignes (often miscalled 'Soignies') is not 'Ardennes,' and that the verses do not give any hint that there was an interval of three days before the final action in which Howard fell on Mont St. Jean (stanza 29).

"Perhaps the brief narrative in *The New Monthly* accounts for some of this confusion, as it certainly helps to illustrate Byron's general habits of composition. Here we find the democratic aristocrat silently meditating on the battle-field instead of

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obtaining accurate information as to what had occurred there a few months before; and apparently taking up the notion—now, owing to him, almost a popular legend—that the officers marched from the ballroom to the battle (some say fighting in evening-dress) and that Howard was killed in the thick of the action—'e'en when the thickest of war's tempest lowered'—instead of being knocked over by a chance shot in the pursuit three days later.

"But after prosaic analysis has done its worst, the fact remains that some of the most brilliant metrical rhetoric in the whole of 'Childe Harold' was originally thrown off to oblige a lady, and under the immediate inspiration of the scene of this world-tragedy."

LADY HARCOURT'S RECOLLECTIONS OF MOTLEY.

LADY VERNON HARCOURT is the eldest of John Lothrop Motley's three surviving daughters. In *The Youth's Companion* (August 12) she gives the public some of the memories that she retains of her father, accompanying them with a few bits of personal correspondence from and to him. The recollections are domestic rather than literary, but furnish us some intimate glimpses of his character such as are not to be found in more formal biographies. Her father is described as having marked "emotional and vehement elements," and "without the serene temper which softened trials to her"—his mother—"and with an extreme sensitiveness and absence of hopefulness which often caused him keen suffering." The following passage describes tenderly one of his deepest afflictions:

"I am the only one of my father's three surviving children who was caressed and loved by a little brother—the first-born and the only son. I have no recollection of him, as he died of scarlet fever during my infancy, while my father was in Russia, where, as he had been appointed secretary of legation, he had preceded his family to prepare the way for them.

LADY HARCOURT.

"He writes to the boy from St. Petersburg, November 30, 1841:

"'I have not seen any little children here, and you must tell your mamma that I have not met with much encouragement concerning the climate, and that I do not feel reconciled to bringing you and your little sister so far away—but I would not live another winter without you for all St. Petersburg.'

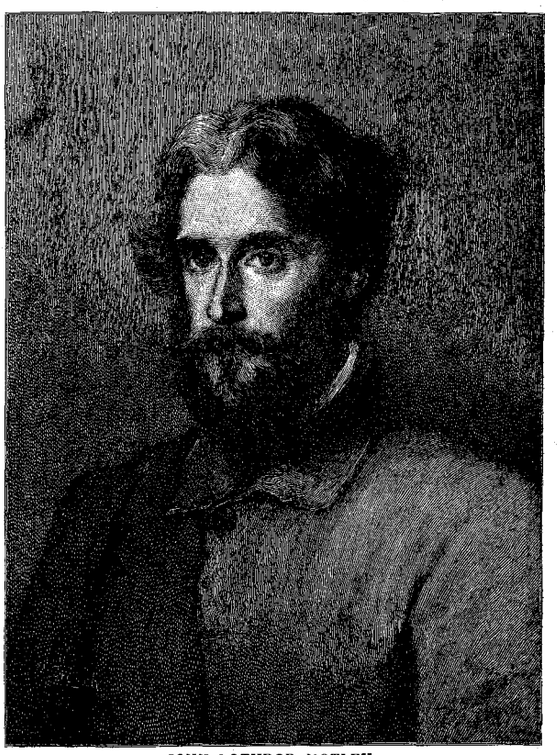
"Sad and strange, like a funeral bell, sound the child's answering words dictated to his mother with his hand held by hers:

"'My own Dear Papa:

"'I thank you for your sweet little letter. I am a very good little boy. Miss Scott says so. Dear papa, come home to mamma and little Lotty and Lily. Good-by, my dear, dear papa,

"'Your little Lotty.'

"I could almost reconstruct that little life, day by day, from my mother's letters—the child's constantly expressed wish to see



JOHN LOTHROP MOTLEY.

his father, the unsolicited kissings of his portrait, the little tickets marked 'good,' from his baby day-school in Boston, pinned to the now faded paper on which she writes so near to the boy that she can see across the street his little white head bobbing past the windows in some childish school dance. Nothing earthly remains of that little head now save a long lock of fair hair that I yesterday held in my hands.

"I do not remember that sorrow of my father, but I know that the traces were deep and that the effects lasted long. Literary work was resumed after a time with more or less success."

Writing a letter from Dresden (1851) he, Motley, thus speaks of his eldest daughter:

"She is learning to speak German and French. After she has got her feet a little more secure in the stirrups of those two languages she will be able with ease to gallop alternately on one or the other across the various and expansive fields of learning which lie around her in every direction, and which are so much better than house and land, particularly if you don't want any income. . . . As for her general reading I think she is rather too young (particularly as she is of herself rather more inclined to indiscriminate book-devouring than I care to have her) to be much encouraged or even directed. I do no more than warn her off the premises of any book of which I don't entirely approve in a moral point of view. Shall be glad to have her discontinue novel-reading, to which from want of matter she is at present condemned.

"They (novels) are all bad, excepting Scott's, and some of them ineffably pernicious. After she is a little older I shall direct her reading into historical paths. Her mother reads her the Bible pretty often, which if approached in a right spirit contains all the theological, moral, and philosophical teaching which a child requires, or grown person either, and which a mother can teach as well as fifty professors."

In concluding Lady Harcourt pays the following loving tribute to her father:

"With the beginning of my grown-up life had come the first

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flush of his fame, after the long years of patient and faithful labors that he had passed chiefly in great retirement. His intellect, brilliant talk, and social gifts made him quickly accepted by all that was best worth knowing in English society.

"He had no key of gold to give us, and Americans were much more rarely domesticated in England then than they are now. He might so easily have kept the cream of this new experience to himself, particularly as his reception was so largely a personal one.

"Yet if, at the most impressionable moments of early youth, I heard Macaulay talk in his own library, stayed under the roof of Lord Palmerston, then Prime Minister, knew Thackeray and his daughters, Lady Dufferin and her sisters, and many others whose names live, altho their bodily presence has passed away—if, at this moment, young English as well as American faces seem fair to me because they recall an older generation, I owe it, as I owed all things then, to the goodness of my parents, and to the wisdom and the love which were incorporated to me in the name of father."

TEN YEARS OF ENGLISH LITERATURE.

THE most marked feature of the last ten years in English literature is, according to Edmund Gosse, the English critic, the removal of illustrious landmarks, that is to say, of men of established genius, and the advent thereby made possible of new talent and new tastes. We quote his words on the subject (*North American Review*, August):

"It has been a period of the removal of landmarks. The stream of literature catches itself here and there against little weirs or breakwaters, by which it makes shorter or longer pause before flinging itself onward in cascade. The most effective mode in which this delay is caused is certainly by the protracted life of men of great genius. The prestige of very famous old men, their conservative temper, the instinctive honor paid them even by those whose practise is of a different order, delay the transmutation of literary form. Each ancient person of this kind forms a rock or inert mass, against which the stream of literature breaks and pauses. Death removes the honored obstacle, and the tide of taste precipitates itself over the space it occupied. We have only to examine history, and see what was the effect of the deaths of Ben Jonson, of Dryden, of Samuel Johnson. These facts, the removals in exhausted age of these old men, made 1637, 1700, and 1784 not merely convenient dates in the handbooks of literature, but actual flingings-open of floodgates to the urgent waters of a change of taste."

Never in any previous period of English history, says Mr. Gosse, were there so many of these wonderful old men to hold back the flood-tides as in 1888. He instances Tennyson, Browning, Newman, Jowett, Tyndall, Huxley, Kinglake, and Froude, and then continues:

"It was to be expected that, in the natural course of events, these eldest names would be removed by death. It was not less to be expected that they would be succeeded, and their prestige be supported, with a difference, by those of a slightly younger generation. Tennyson and Browning must be taken, of course; but Matthew Arnold and William Morris would remain. Jowett would go, but there would be Pater; Froude must, surely, be succeeded by Freeman, and Church by Lightfoot. So it was naturally to be expected, and thus the length and volume of the cascade would have been broken. But it was not so to be; and the unique feature of this last decade of literary history in England has been that it has not merely removed, in unusual and sinister proximity, the heads of the oldest generation, but that it has taken with them those who should have survived to illuminate the blank they leave."

At the present time, but two aged writers survive, we are told, whose appearance would excite universal enthusiasm—Ruskin and Spencer; and the former has practically, alas! joined the chorus of invisible singers, leaving in reality but one. This removal of landmarks has, it is true, given new opportunities to be heard to developing talent, and prevented it from being forced to develop in unsympathetic ways. This fact, however, while it has resulted in an enormous extension of literary activity, has not resulted in the appearance of great creative and productive force. While the trade of author has become very lucrative, literature in the higher sense has never since 1837 been so quiescent as now. But there is one exception to this state of quiescence, and that is found in the development of poetic talent. Mr. Gosse says:

"The deaths of Arnold, of Browning, of Christina Rossetti, and still more of Tennyson, had an instant and almost entirely beneficial influence on poetry. Over the grave of the great laureate, the newspapers foreboded that verse was dead. Never was there made a more unlucky prophecy. A whole group of various, but distinguished and enthusiastic poets, whose presence among us had been all but unperceived, came to the front, and renewed their own youth and ours. Nothing can be kept up at such a pressure as was the excitement in poetry between 1891 and 1895; the leaders in the new school have taken their places in current literature and will keep it, but genius no longer seems to burden every bough. It is too much to say that the poets of 1892 console us altogether for the intolerable losses our noblest literature was just then enduring; time has not yet sifted their final pretensions. But it is quite certain that the variety, delicacy, and fervor of its young versemen have done more to redeem the decade from the charge of poverty of spirit than any other products of the pen, and the spiritual quality which interpenetrates some of their best work offers the most encouraging phenomenon of recent intellectual life in England."

There has been, it is true, a vast production of novels, "a few of them really great, many of them interesting and amusing, the vast majority wholly worthless, mere cumberings of the press." No form of literature, thinks Mr. Gosse, is more ephemeral than the novel, and he continues:

"Fashion grows with what it feeds on, and unquestionably the extreme vogue of this particular kind of book, the prose story, has drawn into its vortex many talents which had no original tendency in that direction. For example, Stevenson, manifestly born to be an essayist and perhaps a philosopher, was dragged, as a magnet draws a needle, to the irresistible rock of story-telling, and 'Treasure Island,' begun as a joke for a boys' newspaper, was made the pioneer of a series of tales to which the author's exquisite style gave the persistence of literature. In Mrs. Humphry Ward a most accomplished literary critic has been lost to us; in Mr. George Moore a candid student of sociology; in Mr. Stanley Weyman a historian of the school of Robertson. . . . On all sides we may see, and we ought not to see without acute alarm, the finer talents being drawn from the arduous exercises to which nature intended to devote them to the facile fields of fiction.

"The result of all this is that, to an extent which ought to occasion all serious observers no little alarm, the great reading public is rapidly becoming unable to assimilate any ideas at all, and to appreciate impressions it requires to have them presented to it in the form of a story. The multitude of readers grows every hour, but with these masses those individuals become fewer and fewer who are able to follow the pathways of thought without the help of knowing what Edwin did and what Angelina wore. Specialists push the subdivision of observations about fact to an even more extreme nicety; but they only address other specialists. The rest of the world prefers to take its information and its excitement from two sources of entertainment, the newspaper and the novel. It is almost certain that if 'Modern Painters' or 'The Grammar of Assent' or even 'The History of Civilization' had been published within the last ten years, it would have scarcely attracted any attention at all, outside a narrow circle. It is more than probable that Buckle and Newman, if not Mr. Ruskin, would have resigned themselves to the inevitable, and have tried to present their views and convictions in the form of tales."

This condition has been greatly aggravated, Mr. Gosse thinks, by the present tendency, especially marked in the colleges, to over-athleticism. He sums up his conclusions as follows:

"Without a suspicion of sarcasm, I merely record that the ten years since 1887 seem to me to have been marked in England, so far as literature is concerned, by an extraordinary removal of the

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great traditional figures which gave their tone to thought; by an excessive and unwieldy preponderance of one class of book—and that the class least amenable to criticism—namely, the novel; and by a growth of combined athleticism and commercialism highly unfavorable to art and letters."

HENRI MEILHAC AND THE FRENCH DRAMA.

THE recent death of Meilhac, who, collaborating with Ludovic Halévy, produced "Frou-Frou," "La Cigale," "Barbe Bleue," "La Belle Hélène," etc., calls forth the following comments in the *Journal des Débats* (Paris), by M. Emile Faguet, on various French dramatists:

"The theater of Meilhac and Halévy is the humorous theater of our century. The theater of Scribe was anecdotal, with all the wonderful qualities which that kind of representation demands. The theater of Angier was a theater of customs, sustained by a singular dramatic ability and much wit. The theater of Dumas, the son, was one of social questions, with a great power of dialectic composition and the art of vivifying an idea that is not at all common. The theater of Sardou, which is difficult to characterize because of the very versatility of this celebrated author, nevertheless returns to the anecdotal, with great care in depicting the customs of the day and the ridiculous traits of passing humanity.

"But the theater of Meilhac and Halévy must properly be called humorous; that is to say, it is a gay satire upon our caprices, borrowing something from an imagination which is not satisfied with the sketches of pure observation, but is willing to polish them up a bit. It is a humor wholly French, wholly amiable, without bitterness, without cruelty, neither low nor rough, through which, in its liveliest witticisms and keenest sarcasm, one feels something, even much, of that happily invincible tendency of our race, to be happy. I could wish that foreigners took Meilhac and Halévy as the type of French humor; that they were convinced that this was our love of merriment best defined; and in admiring (let us suppose) this tender malice, this satire which does not ridicule, but only notices with a smile, this very penetrating observation which does not care to be duped even by itself and saves itself a provoking gravity by a little joyous exaggeration, that they would develop a custom of saying to each other: 'See the French, how they observe themselves; and how they mock themselves for their own amusement.'"

The same writer informs us that Meilhac was born in Paris in 1831, and practically never left the city. He was a caricaturist before he became a dramatist, entering upon the latter career in 1856. His success continued without a check until last year, when "A Great Fortune" failed at the Théâtre Français, owing probably to his poor health.—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ARE CATHOLIC AUTHORS DISCRIMINATED AGAINST?

THIS question is answered in the affirmative by Thomas O'Hagan, Ph.D., who has been diligently perusing the manuals of American literature written by Richardson, Stedman, Patten, Beers, Matthews, and Watkins, and who is not pleased with what he finds. Writing in *The Catholic Reading Circle Review* (July), he says:

"Compilers of manuals of American literature, however, seem bent on shutting their eyes to Catholic intellectual life in this country. What concern is it to them in their appraisement of American literature that Dr. Brownson as a philosopher and thinker is greater than an Edwards or a McCosh; that Father Ryan has written some of the strongest and noblest war lyrics in America; that Dr. Gilmary Shea, by dint of industry, historical insight, and deep research, has done for the early missions what Parkman accomplished for the struggle between France and England in the New World; that in critical discernment, wide and just sympathy, as well as profound and accurate scholarship, Brother Azarias is the peer of a Stedman or a Lowell; that the heart-throb in the great lyrics of Boyle O'Reilly is as true to freedom and the sacred cause of humanity as the truths which form the basis of the Declaration of Independence?—all this avails not, seeing that these authors belong to the household of the faith."

In Professor Richardson's two volumes, we are told, but one writer who is a Roman Catholic—Marion Crawford—is even mentioned. Stedman's "Poets of America" shows its author's breadth and fairness by including John Boyle O'Reilly, Maurice Francis Egan, Father Ryan, James Ryder Randall, Louise Imogen Guiney, Theodore O'Hara, and John Savage. Professor Patten, beside his page on Marion Crawford, devotes just two lines "to the recognition of Catholic genius in American literature," excluding the work of Bishop England, Dr. Brownson, Dr. Gilmary Shea, Archbishop Spaulding, Father Ryan, Rev. Dr. Zahm, Agnes Repplier, John Boyle O'Reilly, James Jeffrey Roche, Eleanor C. Donnelly, Brother Azarias, Father Tabb, Bishop Spalding, Maurice Francis Egan, and Richard Malcolm Johnston. Professor Beers, in his manual, devotes but one line to Catholic authors. Professor Matthews, while he makes little reference to them, is to be excused because he treats of the great representative writers alone; and Mildred C. Watkins evinces a desire to be just, but does not pretend to give a full or exhaustive study of American literature.

What then are we to infer from this investigation? That the exclusion of Catholic writers, Dr. O'Hara makes answer, means either discrimination because of religious faith or ignorance of their works, and either reason is wellnigh unpardonable. Dr. O'Hara concludes as follows:

"But you will ask: What are you going to do about the matter? Why, let every non-Catholic publisher know that if he issues any text-book dealing with American literature in which Catholic genius is ignored, he need not expect to find sale for such a book among our Catholic people. It may not be generally known that the Catholic writers represented in Stedman and Hutchinson's 'Library of American Literature' are there largely through the thoughtful interest and interposition of a zealous and progressive priest of the diocese of Syracuse, N. Y. Surely, too, the time is ripe and ready for the founding, in New York, or some other great Catholic literary center, of the Catholic Authors' Club. Its very existence would be a corrective to such a condition of things as I have set forth in this paper."

NOTES.

HALL CAINE'S new novel "The Christian," was submitted in proof to twenty different specialists for revision—divines, music-hall stars, doctors, hospital nurses, and lawyers, lest any error of *technic* may have crept in. The manuscript was delivered to the printer June 25, and on July 16 the book of over 100,000 words was in Mr. Caine's hands."

KIPLING'S "Recessional" poem is highly praised, but one English critic chaffs the author for his "sudden conversion" to religion, wonders what Mulvaney would think of it, and comments on the sentiment of the poem as follows:

"Mr. Kipling has written a hymn to remind us that England needs 'the humble and contrite heart.' We have been puffed up by the Jubilee, by the naval display at Spithead, by the speeches of colonial premiers; so the biographer of Mulvaney pitches a chastening roundel. The trouble is that 'the humble and the contrite heart' is not characteristic of our race. It was not an Elizabethan attribute. Cromwell's Ironsides were sincerely religious; but their religion was a strident, intolerant belief that the Almighty was a Puritan. Not many years ago we were told by the advocates of 'a spirited foreign policy' that British interests would justify the arbitrary seizure of any 'place of arms' to which we took a fancy. Is that policy dead?"

A GERMAN monograph on Thomson, the author of "The Seasons," describes him in the title as "a forgotten poet of the eighteenth century"; but an English exchange points out that so far is he from being forgotten that "during the present century there have been no less than twenty editions of his poems, to say nothing of separate editions of 'The Seasons'; while his works, or portions of them, have been translated into German, Italian, modern Greek, and Russian. Only two years ago M. Léon Morel, in his 'J. Thomson, sa vie et ses œuvres,' published an elaborate and admirable monograph on this 'forgotten poet.' And now Mr. Tovey, who, we are glad to see, has just been appointed Clarke Lecturer at Cambridge, has given us a new biography of him and a new edition of his works, making, if I am not mistaken, the thirty-second memoir of him and the twenty-first edition of his works which have appeared since the beginning of the century: this is pretty well for a forgotten poet!"

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SCIENCE.

EVOLUTION AND THE NEW WOMAN.

IN a striking article in *Natural Science* (August), which is practically an abstract of a lecture already delivered several times by the author in Boston and Cambridge, Prof. Alpheus Hyatt points out that the modern efforts to make woman more and more like man may have an important, and probably a harmful, effect on the progress of the human race. Progress hitherto has been associated with divergence of the sexes, and altho tendencies in the opposite direction have always existed, to foster those tendencies is to help on a movement of retrogression. Says Professor Hyatt:

"People do not yet recognize that the tendency of evolution is quite as often toward retrogression and extinction as in the direction of progression; the former indeed being the final result both in the life-history of the individual and of his family, and finally of the race to which he belongs. The laws of biology have not hitherto been used to test the assumptions that coeducation and the changes of occupations and habits induced thereby and by the legal freedom of choice of occupation conferred by the use of suffrage upon women, will be beneficial factors in the evolution of the future. . . .

"Men and women, like the males and females of most animals, show by their organization that they have been evolved from a type in which both sexes were combined in the same individual. The separation of the sexes did not destroy this dual nature, as is demonstrated by the development of secondary male characters in the old age of many species of animals and of women in extreme age, and of feminine characters in aged men. This opinion can also be supported by the structure of the tissue cells in the body, the nuclei of which are made up of paternal and maternal parts. This dual structure enables us to understand the fact that secondary sexual characters are latent in both males and females, and liable to make their appearance after the reproductive period is passed through, or before this time and prematurely in abnormal individuals, or perhaps under certain conditions of habit or surroundings.

"The maternal (in larger degree or wholly feminine) parts of the nuclei are certainly prepotent during the entire reproductive or adult stage of growth, and their constant employment in the performance of feminine functions prevents the development of latent male characters. During this time the paternal (in larger degree or wholly male) parts of the nuclei have remained inert and may be supposed to be still capable of multiplying by division and producing extra growths, thus even in old age building up secondary male characters, such as the comb, wattles, etc., in some birds, or giving rise to secondary male characteristics in old women. This may also take place prematurely through suppression of the natural functions, either by change of habits or by surgical or other artificial operations. These statements apply equally well to men, and some of the most remarkable examples are to be found in this sex, but the dangers of feminization to the men, altho possibly greater than we now suppose, do not seem at least to be so important or threatening as those that lie in the possible future of the women. These are striking out into new paths, and are being helped by men who are equally ignorant with themselves of the nature of their own organization and of the possible dangers to their race of the success of their efforts.

"In the early history of mankind the women and men led lives more nearly alike and were consequently more alike physically and mentally, than they have become subsequently in the history of highly civilized peoples. This divergence of the sexes is a marked characteristic of progression among highly civilized races. Coeducation of the sexes, occupations of certain kinds, and woman-suffrage may have a tendency to approximate the ideals, the lives, and the habits of women to those of men in these same highly civilized races.

"Such approximations in the future, while perfectly natural and not in a common sense degenerative, would not belong to the progressive stages of the evolution of mankind. Such changes would be convergences in structure and character, and, altho they might lead to what we might now consider as intellectual advance, this would not in any way alter the facts that women would be tending to become virified and men to become effeminized, and both would have, therefore, entered upon the retrogressive period of their evolution. The danger that men may become effeminized may be greater than would at first sight seem probable, but this might not take place at all or to such a slight extent as not to affect seriously the progressive evolution of the race. On the other hand, the danger to women can not be exaggerated nor too carefully considered, in view of the fact that advanced women have adopted the standards of men, and have not tried as yet to originate feminine ideals to guide them in their new careers and thus maintain the progressive divergence of the sexes.

"There is a rise of the individual through progressive stages of development to the adult and a decline through old age to extinction. In the evolution of the stock to which the individual belongs there is a similar law, a rise through progressive stages of evolution to an acme and a decline through retrogressive stages to extinction. . . .

"The position of man is at the extreme end of a series of converging lines in his own stock. This is also indicated by his structure and development, . . . and it is therefore of the highest importance for him to avoid all movements tending to the increase of his natural and possibly inherent tendenices toward retrogression. The approximation of the sexes in habits of body or mind is therefore to be avoided, as possibly leading to convergence of the progressive characters non-existing between the sexes and the inauguration of retrogressive evolution.

"It is hoped that no pretense of being able to solve problems requiring such vast knowledge and many-sided considerations will be attributed to this article, which has been intended simply to call attention to the scientific side of the question. It seems obvious that the time has come when thoughtful men and women should be warned, if this be possible, that their organizations are not of such a kind that they can rely upon continuous and certain progress. The laws of evolution point distinctly to a future in which retrogression and extinction is perhaps certain; but man's past history and the same laws also hold out hopes for the maintenance of progress through an indefinite time, if he is capable of controlling his own destiny through the right use of experience and of the wonderful control over nature that his capacities have enabled him to attain."

THE FASTEST TRAIN IN THE WORLD.

NOT the Empire State Express, for that, according to *The Scientific American*, has already been distanced by the Caledonian Railroad in Scotland; but a train from Philadelphia to Atlantic City, which, in turn, has beaten the Scotch road. Says the paper just mentioned:

"The distinction of running 'the fastest train in the world' now belongs to the Atlantic City Railroad, which has recently inaugurated a summer schedule which includes a one-hour train between Philadelphia and Atlantic City. The palm for fast running which was held for so many years by the Empire State Express had latterly been claimed by the Caledonian Railroad, Scotland, which was running a regular passenger train on a schedule of about 60 miles an hour. This, which was considerably higher than the booked speed of the New York Central train, has in turn been greatly exceeded by the railroad above mentioned.

"The new train leaves Camden at 3:48 P.M. and is timed to reach Atlantic City, 55½ miles distant, at 4:40 P.M. The new service was inaugurated by a train which, in spite of the fact that it started 2½ minutes late, reached Atlantic City 1½ minutes ahead of time, the 55½ miles being run off in 48 minutes, or at the rate of 69.35 miles per hour. The train sheet shows that the 4.8 miles between Egg Harbor and Brigantine Junction were covered at a speed of 82.26 miles per hour.

"Judged by the mere standard of speed, this was an excellent performance. Even if it had been maintained by a special drawing one or two coaches, it would be worthy of record; but when it is remembered that the train weighed 320,300 pounds and that much of the distance was run against head winds and in a heavy thunder-storm, the feat becomes truly exceptional.

"The train was made up of one combination-car, three standard passenger-coaches, and a Pullman vestibule parlor-car. It was hauled by a Baldwin four-cylinder compound with cylinders 13

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inches and 22 inches diameter by 26 inches stroke. The heating surface is 1,835 square feet, the drivers are 7 feet in diameter, and the total weight of engine and tender is 226,900 pounds. The total weight of engine and train was thus about 273½ tons. It will be seen that the locomotive is a very powerful machine, its weight being about two thirds that of the train, and the distance is short compared with that covered by the Empire State Express. On the other hand, the Atlantic City train was longer by one more car than the New York Central train, and its booked speed is about 11 miles per hour faster."

ALCHEMY IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

THE recent tests of an alleged process for making gold, performed in the laboratory of the United States Mint, have already been referred to in these columns. An interesting account of the test, with an explanation of why it was made, appears in *The Engineering News* (New York). It seems that the process was one on which Edward C. Brice had applied for a patent, as more fully described in the following paragraph:

"Brice filed an application at the Patent Office on May 7, 1896, for a patent on a process for creating gold and silver, claiming that he could produce them from such metals as lead, tin, and antimony. The application was rejected, of course, on the ground that the process had not been shown to be workable, but Brice demanded an opportunity to demonstrate his process by a laboratory test. The laboratory connected with the Patent Office was not equipped for such a test as was necessary, so application was made to Secretary Gage to have the test made in the laboratory of the mint, and he instructed Director of the Mint Preston to have a thorough investigation made of the process. In accordance with these instructions Director Preston appointed Messrs. Andrew Mason, superintendent of the New York Assay Office; D. K. Tuttle, of the Philadelphia mint, and Cabell Whitehead, assayer of the mint bureau at Washington, as a commission to test and report upon the alleged process."

Chimerical tho the scheme appears, it was vouched for by authorities of reputation, a well-known chemist having actually reported to the department that he had found more gold in Mr. Brice's materials after his process than before. Under these circumstances it is not to be wondered at that the authorities wished to settle the matter definitely. The result is shown in the following extract from the report of the experts:

"While seeking for pure antimony, we accepted the offer of Mr. Brice, that he should supervise and direct a trial of his process upon antimony known to contain small amounts of silver and gold, and that he should conduct an assay of the same antimony, for a comparison of results, from his own assay methods with those from his creative process. His assay, in which he scorified one-half assay ton of antimony (one assay ton equals 29.166 grams) with one-half assay ton of lead, showed the antimony to contain 0.060 oz. of gold and .317 oz. of silver per ton.

"Mr. Brice now subjected 5 oz. of this antimony to his creative process. His yield, after treatment, showed gold 0.084 oz. per ton of antimony, and 0.670 oz. of silver per ton of antimony used.

"Your committee followed up the work by making an assay of the same metal, following well-known and approved methods of assaying, with the following results: Gold 0.100 oz. per ton and silver 1.20 oz. per ton of antimony. A comparison of this result will show that Mr. Brice found by his assay 60 per cent. of the gold and 26 per cent. of the silver actually present in the materials used. By his 'creative' process he recovered 84 per cent. of the gold and 55.84 per cent. of the silver originally present in the materials."

The Engineering News goes on to say:

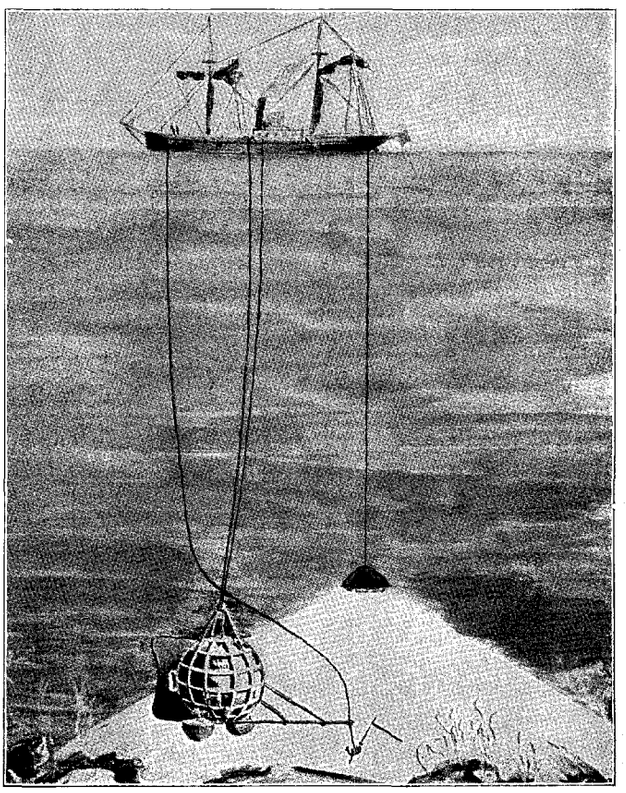
"A most interesting result of the commission's labor was that they found that all available samples of metallic antimony, including those sold by dealers as chemically pure, contained minute but appreciable amounts of gold and silver. As the most satisfactory proof of the falsity of Brice's claims, the commission prepared by the Capitaine process antimony which should show upon assay no trace of gold or silver, and then operated Brice's process, according to his directions, upon this metal. No trace of precious metal was found as the result of the process. The conclusions of the commission are summed up as follows:

"'During these experiments, which have now extended over three weeks, and have involved an amount of painstaking labor, which we hope has not been entirely wasted, we have seen not the slightest evidence of any creation or transmutation. On the contrary, the claimant failed in every instance to recover the entire amount of silver and gold known to be present in the materials. The claimant seems to have devised a variety of irrational and wasteful methods for recovering a portion of the silver and gold known to metallurgists as being present in many commercial metals, such as antimony and lead.'

"It seems strange, indeed, that near the close of the nineteenth-century schemes for the transmutation of metals, that *ignis fatuus* of the Middle Ages, should be seriously brought forward and find so much support and credence as to make it necessary to demonstrate their falsity."

A MACHINE FOR SUBMARINE WORK.

THIS machine, the invention of an Italian engineer, has already received brief notice in these columns. We now translate from *Cosmos* (Paris, July 24) a complete description, with illustrations, which shows that, if the inventor's claims are



THE SUBMARINE LABORER AT WORK.

justified, it is destined to do some important and remarkable work, not only in scientific investigation, but in submarine engineering. Says the author of the description, M. B. Bailly:

"While a group of engineers have been trying to perfect the submarine boat, capable of moving about with certainty under water where it can not be seen, and of thus making a journey of considerable length with some chance of reaching its destination, others, less ambitious, have been seeking simply to obtain a diving-machine that will allow of exploring the submarine plains at depths to which the ordinary diver or the diving-bell can not attain. M. Bazin has already invented a device of this kind . . . with which he has explored the remains of the galleons of Vigo.

"The 'Submarine Laborer,' invented by M. Piatti del Pozzo, has been devised to accomplish similar results, but its aims are more extensive.

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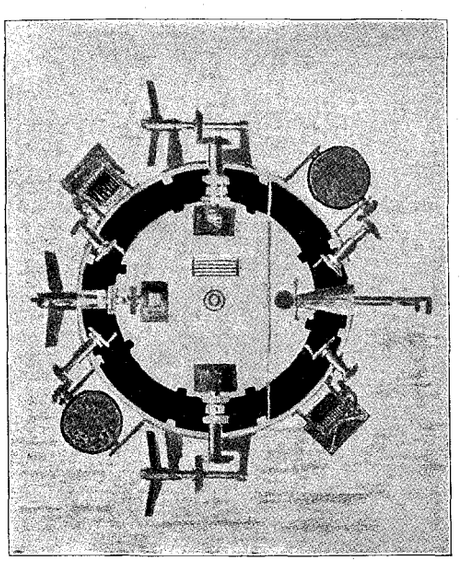
"In the first place, it is intended to descend to enormous depths —500 meters [1,600 feet]—into water where the pressure reaches about 50 atmospheres. To this end, it is built of steel plates of enormous thickness, strengthened by very stout interior ribs, and its form is spherical, which is evidently that of greatest resistance, since all the lines of force pass through its center and the iron shell tends only to be compressed, under a force that is the same for all points on its surface.

"If we are not mistaken, the 'Submarine Laborer,' from this point of view, is but an imitation of an invention of the same kind made six or seven years ago by another Italian engineer, Balsamello, who gave it the name of the *palla nautica*, the sea-balloon. M. Balsamello . . . intended his device to descend into the greatest depths of the ocean, to 8,000 meters [25,600 feet] and consequently to support pressures of 800 atmospheres. These figures did not frighten the inventor, for he declared that his 'balloon' could descend to a point 28 kilometers [17⅓ miles] under water and bear pressures of 2,800 atmospheres. His only regret was that he could never try the experiment, for the Creator has provided no such depths as these. After many trials made by the Italian and French governments, Balsamello gave up his plans. Some experiments made at Civita Vecchia were failures and the invention was abandoned.

"Is it not the *palla nautica* that now reappears with a new name? If it is now so perfected as to be really useful, we do not see that this is any objection. Now it is asserted that modest trials made in the Seine at Choisy-le-Roi, in a depth of water of 12 meters [40 feet] have given good results, and that they are to be repeated in 250 meters of water with prospects of complete success.

"The 'Submarine Laborer' can not only descend to great depths under water, but, as its name indicates, it can there do useful work; not content with giving indications on which action can be based, it acts itself. For this purpose it is fitted with pincers, levers, and exterior grappling-irons that ingenious mechanism enables to be worked from the inside of the sphere; it can raise wrecks, or tear them apart. Altho intended to be let down under water, suspended by a chain, it is not completely inert; three screws, one behind and the others on the sides, enable it to move slightly about its cable, which it thus pulls out of the vertical; it is able to turn on itself, so that the operator behind a powerful lens can both observe and direct the work of all the tentacles that spring from its surface. It is unnecessary to add that by means of the telephone he continues in communication with the ship from which he is suspended. The screws and the various machines are worked by means of electricity furnished by storage-batteries that also illuminate the interior. This arrangement is rather surprising, since, as the 'Laborer' remains suspended to

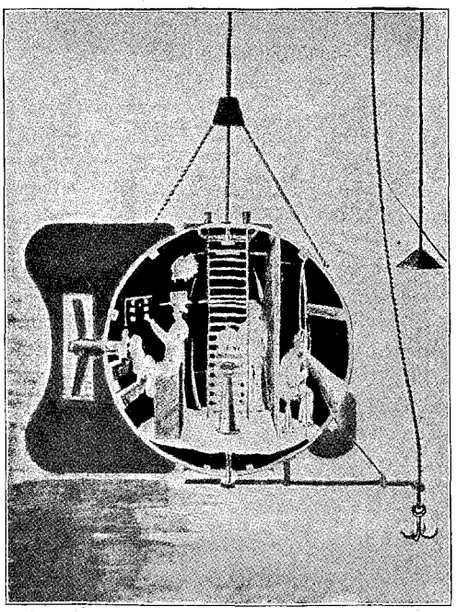


HORIZONTAL SECTION.

the vessel that accompanies it, nothing would be simpler than to furnish through cables the current necessary for all its operations.

"An exterior electric lamp, supplied by the machinery in the ship, lights up the waters and the sea-bottom around the 'Laborer,' which is the same arrangement that M. Bazin adopted in his classical submarine work.

"Finally, as all accidents must be provided against, in case the suspending cable gives way the sphere can be so lightened that



VERTICAL SECTION.

it will rise to the surface like an air-bubble; two exterior receptacles for ballast can be emptied from the inside so that the whole arrangement becomes of a less density than the water in which it is submerged. In a diving-machine this is a feature to which too much attention can not be paid. The first French submarine boat, that of Commandant Bourgeois, was supplied with ballast arranged in a similar fashion, but in the hour of danger this ballast could not be moved. Happily the basin at Rochefort was not deep and the crew could escape by a funnel whose end was not submerged. This resource is wanting to the inhabitants of the 'Submarine Laborer'; it has no other opening than a manhole in the middle of a little platform placed in the upper part and solidly fastened during the submersion. Besides the pressure of the water, which is sufficient to keep the plate closed, powerful screws prevent the slightest movement of it.

"In fine, the organization of the 'Submarine Laborer' is very complicated, and it could not be otherwise, in view of the services that are demanded of it; but experience alone in more complete trials than those of Choisy can show whether its numerous organs will answer the hopes of the inventor. In any case it may be noted that we have nothing to do here with what is ordinarily called a submarine boat, that is, a vessel navigating under water. This is nothing but a perfected diving-bell, that has the power of oscillation about its suspending cable. It is not with a device of this kind that we can reach the pole under the ice. We know, of course, that the inventor makes no pretensions of the kind."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

MORE NEWSPAPER SCIENCE.

SOME of the daily papers have been printing somewhat sensational reports of what Nikola Tesla has done and proposes to do in the domain of wireless telegraphy, by what has been called "vibration of the earth's electric charge." By means of devices of his own invention Mr. Tesla believes that he will be able so to disturb the electric equilibrium of the earth that the disturbance can be detected at distant points and hence can be used for sending signals. This is interesting, but in the garb in which it has been clothed by some journals it becomes either startling or absurd, according to the feelings of the reader. *The*

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Electrical World pokes fun at the newspaper accounts and does not spare the inventor himself. It says editorially:

"The daily papers in New York city the last two or three days have indulged in spasms of large type and staring headlines concerning the remarkable labors of an inventor who, some may begin to think, prefers that medium for his communications to the scientific world. It is stated upon the authority of the New York *Herald*, under a caption ten lines high, that Mr. Nikola Tesla is about to discharge upon the suffering world an electrical disturbance which, in the language of our esteemed contemporary, 'travels on the alternating currents with which the earth and air are charged, at the rate of several million miles a second.' It is also stated that 'the disturbance from the machine is felt instantly all over the globe.'

"While we are not told whether the feeling accompanying the disturbance is pleasant or otherwise, it is to be inferred from the lurid language in which these remarkable results are made public that the cataclysmic forces of nature are to be unchained and go careering through the realms of the air at the will of the inventor. The solid earth is to be shaken to its foundations, and the very atoms of its rocky frame are to be jolted and jarred by the tremendous vibrations emanating from his laboratory. There should be some limit set to this sort of thing. A new danger lurks in the electrical charge of the earth. From time immemorial the old planet has gone along carrying its charge of electricity undisturbed, except by such minor manifestations as thunder-storms and the like, but now all this is to be changed. The placid quiescence of the earth's charge is not pleasing to Mr. Tesla. He wants to shake it. He proposes to send his vibrations careering through the very frame of the globe. The long repose of its electrical charge is to be rudely disturbed.

"This does not seem right. A solemn warning should be given to all experimenters who propose to do those revolutionary things. If any disturbance is to be created which will be instantly felt over the globe, it seems at least reasonable to enjoin the disturber until proper assurances are given that the nature of the feelings to which we are to be subjected is pleasant. At this season of the year, when we all have to contend with hot weather, it does not seem right that our electrical charges should be jolted and jostled at the irresponsible will of even a wizard.

"Lest some one should make the mistake of taking this too seriously, it seems necessary to say that Mr. Tesla is probably more amused by the newspaper accounts of his work than any one else."

The Magnet in Surgery.—The following remarkable account of the extraction of a needle from the body by means of a magnet is given by *Cosmos* (June 26):

"A young laundress thrust a broken needle into her right hand while washing clothes. The needle having disappeared in the flesh, the surgeon, who was consulted several days after the accident, refused to perform an operation, fearing lest he should be obliged to make a large number of incisions amid the ligaments of the articulation. Two months afterward the girl lost the use of her right hand, and the least movement of the fingers caused her exquisite pain. Drs. Gorinewski and Cerestin then determined to extract the needle with the aid of a magnet, drawing it into a fleshy region where an incision could be made without danger. To cause this movement they choose a very feeble electromagnet. But a difficulty arose: the needle having entered point first it would have to be drawn out backward, the broken part in advance. The first trial lasted two hours with short intervals for rest, without appreciable result. Before the third trial, the girl said that she felt a pricking in the palm of the hand near the place where the magnet had been applied and when the needle ought to appear. At the ninth sitting, finally, the needle appeared beneath the skin and came out whole, broken end first, without pain and without loss of blood. It fixed itself to the pole of the electromagnet, and the young laundress was cured. This result—the drawing of a needle through the flesh—is very remarkable. In twenty hours after the first trial this needle was extracted from the inside of the hand, after lying there more than two months."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Petroleum as Fuel in Locomotives.—"Notwithstanding the small use of petroleum as a fuel in the United States," says *The Engineering Magazine*, "its use on the Russian railways continues to increase, and that, too, without causing any alarming increase in the price of refuse. *La Revue Technique* (April 23) gives a review of the investigations of the Russian engineers, MM. Goulichambaroff and Arzich, upon the use of petroleum residues in locomotive-firing, showing that the advantages already made public in the papers of Mr. Urquhart and Sig. Soliani continue to be borne out in practise. The method of burning the refuse is practically that which has been in use for a number of years, the liquid being pulverized by jets of superheated steam, concentric, flat, and annular pulverizers all being used. From three to five per cent. of the steam generated is used in the pulverizers, but, as the evaporative power of the petroleum is found to be fully fifty per cent. greater than that of coal, the net gain is still considerable, apart from the convenience of the liquid fuel in handling, and especially in prompt response to sudden demands for steam. In the reports above referred to, figures are given only from 1890 to 1894 inclusive, but during that period the consumption of petroleum refuse increased more than one hundred per cent., while the increase in all solid fuels was only twenty-five to thirty per cent."

Steel Wool.—A fibrous preparation of steel, made in the same manner as the so-called "mineral wool," by passing an air-blast through molten steel, is coming into use, according to the *Revue Technique*, for cleaning, polishing, etc., instead of sand-paper. Says that journal: "It is formed of extremely fine filaments, and has the exact appearance of grayish wool. Like wool, it is very compressible. . . . It is sold in different degrees of fineness; the three first grades are known by the name of wools, the four following grades, which are coarser, by that of shavings. The wool does not break and does not stick to paint or varnish, so its use is attended with great advantage."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"REPRESENTATIVE LACEY, of Iowa, has introduced a bill in the House of Representatives providing that the name of the Fish Commission shall be changed to the Commission of Fish, Fisheries, and Birds," says *Science*. "It is proposed that the commission shall extend its jurisdiction to provide for the propagation, distribution, and restoration of game and other wild birds of the United States. It is not likely that this change will be made, as wild birds and mammals are already provided for under the Department of Agriculture, and any extension of the work should be developed under that department."

NURSERY ECONOMICS.—"Most children," says a writer in *The Hospital*, "are liars and thieves by nature. The theft is easily explained; they have no notion of property in the social sense. They are born individualists. They see a thing, they desire it, they take it; and it has to be explained to them—by words, not by blows—that the producer has certain rights in his product, and that if each took exactly what pleased him without reference to the rights and feelings of others, society, even the society of the nursery, would be reduced to a state of warfare, and he—the child—being the weakest, might come off the worst in the fray. Thus early may the moral of economics be explained."

"ONE branch of work done by the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, is very little known, yet it is a very important one from the popular standpoint," says *The Scientific American*. "This is the answering of questions from all over the United States on every subject. Fifty thousand letters are received a year, and none of them are neglected, if it is a question that can be answered. This is the only Government which does such a thing. Professor Henry inaugurated the system in vogue some forty years ago. He was of the opinion that a well-informed man was a much better citizen than an ignorant one, and that it was his duty to impart information whenever requested, whenever such information was obtainable. Of course the questions are of a wonderful variety. For instance, when a New York *Sun* reporter called at the National Museum recently, he found Prof. Otis T. Mason engaged in finding a suitable name for a country seat for a lady in California. She wanted a name taken from some Indian language. This is only an example of the work done in this line, and sensible questions are always answered, even tho they may seem trivial.

"The Smithsonian Institution is of great benefit in the distribution of knowledge, its ramifications extending to all corners of the world. Scientists can send the results of their researches to the Smithsonian Institution in bulk, and they forward them to the persons whom they know to be especially interested in the book or pamphlet. This system of international exchange is, of course, extremely beneficial."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE FOURTH LAMBETH CONFERENCE.

ONE hundred and ninety-four Anglican bishops, from all parts of the world, attended the fourth Lambeth conference (held in Lambeth Palace, the residence of the Archbishop of Canterbury), which adjourned a few days ago after a month of sessions. The encyclical issued by the conference mentions, among other subjects, international arbitration, saying that "the church of Christ can never have any doubt for which of the two modes of determining national quarrels it ought to strive"; intemperance, which, we are told, is "one of the chief hindrances to religion in the great mass of our people"; marriage, on which we get a warning against "the frequency and facility of recourse to the courts of law for the dissolution of this most solemn bond"; and industrial strife, on which the encyclical says that obedience to the law of brotherhood "would ultimately in all probability prevent many of the evils which attend our present system."

The subject that seems to have aroused greatest interest outside the conference is one that does not seem to have been even mentioned in the conference—namely, the establishment of a Patriarchate of Canterbury. On this the London *Spectator* speaks as follows:

"The most important feature of the encyclical letter is its observations on the organization of the Anglican Church. There are some churchmen who greatly desire the creation of a Patriarchate of Canterbury. They see the risks of growing divergence in doctrine and discipline incident to churches separated by such vast distances and embracing communities in such various stages of civilization. They are anxious to oppose to the majestic organization of the papacy something stronger than a mere concourse of separate dioceses, or, at the most, of separate provinces. There are others, again, to whom these disadvantages seem as nothing by the side of the dangers which would attend any attempt to subject independent churches to the authority of a common center, even tho that center were Canterbury. Indeed, they see special objections to the project in the circumstance that the seat of the new central authority must be a see so ancient, so famous, and so venerable. It was plainly a matter of great difficulty to reconcile these conflicting views, and the encyclical letter has in this respect been remarkably successful. It recognizes the growing possibility of union, and the duty in regard to union which grows out of this possibility. But it also sees how little there is to be done in the way of direct effort for the attainment of this unity. All that the assembled bishops have thought it well to suggest is that 'steady and rapid intercourse between all the branches of the Anglican communion' should be secured, since 'thorough mutual knowledge is the only sure basis of all real unity of life.' Standing by itself this recommendation might seem to go but a little way. Its real value is given to it by the announcement that it is proposed to form 'a central consultative body for supplying information and advice.' This committee is plainly told that it will have to justify its creation by its acts. It 'must win its way to general recognition by the services which it may be able to render to the general working of the church. It can have no other than a moral authority which will be developed out of its action.' The appointment of the committee is to be left to the Archbishop of Canterbury. We hope that his choice will not be limited to the episcopate, and that it will include a sufficient number of theological experts."

Referring to the same subject, the New York *Tribune* has the following to say:

"From one point of view it may be said that the conference was hardly worth while, for it did not do much, and what it did has no binding force on the churches represented by it. But the real value of the gathering lies rather in what it did not do. Four of these conferences have now been held, and every one of them has made the possibility of a supreme patriarchate for the Anglican communion seem more remote. Now, such a patriarchate is not only the dream of the Anglo-Catholic school of thought in the church, but it is an essential feature of the church's system, according to their conceptions of ecclesiastical polity. There is, first, the dioceses with its bishop, then the province, consisting of several contiguous dioceses, with its archbishop; then the primate of a national church, consisting of a number of provinces, and, last of all, a patriarch, who shall be the supreme head over all the national churches. Such is their conception of church unity, and were the Greek, Roman, and Anglican churches ever to unite, that is the system that they would advocate as divinely ordered. But the experience of the Lambeth conference shows how utterly impossible it would be to carry out that idea, so far as the Anglican Church is concerned. It may, and probably will, maintain communion between its various national branches, but there will never be an Anglican Patriarchate. That conception of church polity may continue to receive the academic recognition of the theologians, but as a working principle it is dead beyond the hope of resurrection."

WHAT IS THE TRUTH ABOUT SPIRITUALISM?

THE Scotch verdict, "not proven," or at least the verdict, not completely proven, is the answer that finds favor with M. Emile Faguet. Many of the facts of spiritualism, he thinks, have been verified—up to a certain point; but the mixture of truth and fraud is as yet a hopeless one, and we must wait for the scholars to reach some more definite conclusions than are now possible. M. Faguet writes (in the *Revue Bleue*) in review of a book by Alfred Erny, entitled "Experimental Psychism." He speaks of the different forms of manifestation as defined by Erny: typtology, the rappings of spiritual visitors; levitation, the lifting of objects by such visitors; automatic writing, and direct writing, by which beings of the other world write, using the hand of a medium or without the use of an intermediary; psychometry, or second sight; psychic or astral body, that inward fluid which is able to externalize itself, which can present to you your own double or may be borrowed by another spirit and may be photographed; teleplasty, or apparitions, faintly visible and even tangible, which are the extreme form of communication with either the living or the dead.

Referring to these various forms of spiritualistic manifestation, Mr. Faguet proceeds to speak as follows:

"Now all these are facts; they can not be denied; they are facts which have been observed, registered, cataloged, which—especially in the very conscientious labors of the London Society of Psychical Research—are presented to us in good order, in great number (more than five hundred), and explained by certain general hypotheses which may perhaps become laws, and which form at present the body of the doctrine.

"But are these facts verified? All verification is relative; nothing is absolutely, radically, irrefragably verified. They are the facts which are verified up to a certain point; that is all that my absolute impartiality can say.

"A good proof is that insisted upon by M. Sardou in 'Spiritisme,' that the most ardent spiritists are the scholars, chemists, physicians, naturalists, who commenced by being skeptical and hostile, and who gave themselves to the study of spiritism only to convince themselves of its falsity. That this is a serious and strong argument in its favor I do not deny. But is it sufficient? . . .

"Another proof is that of photography. This should be a sure one. But spiritists recognize and even proclaim the fact that so many frauds are among them that no one can tell whether the apparitions photographed are not really those in which fraud has played a part. The proof is not yet sufficient.

"In fact, certain confessions—very honest ones—call attention to mediums who for a long time were considered very authentic, but who later became frauds. M. Erny tells us: 'These people probably had psychic gifts at one time, but, as I have often repeated, sooner or later, when these gifts are found insufficient, public mediums replace them by means of cheating and disguises.' . . .

"At what moment can the line be drawn between authentic

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experiences and those without scientific value which the former simulate? Proof fluctuates.

"Another doctor of psychic science even believes that there is always some fraud mingled with the truth, and that 'fraud is as inseparable from mediumship as simulation from hypnotism.' It is not necessary to say that the proof wavers.

"That which strikes those of us who are neutral is that while 'psychic phenomena' are produced in the presence of *savants*, it is only when one is present. An assembly of *savants* see nothing. Nothing of the sort at the Academy of the Sciences, the Academy of Medicine, or the Royal Society of London. Does this prove that the psychic revelations are false? Certainly not! But it does not prove that they are true.

"These gentlemen treat us very scornfully. They say: 'Hallucination! It is the only word you have. One might admit that a person in certain morbid states might have false perceptions; but to suppose that ten or fifteen persons in perfect health, some of whom are incredulous, should have the same hallucinations at the same moment, and should all see the same forms at the same moment, is an absolutely puerile hypothesis.'

"Oh, that depends! On the contrary, nothing appears to me more natural than that fifteen persons, at night, in the dark, assembled with the same idea, should have a common hallucination.

"No; all this is interesting; it has all been observed; it has all even been proved; but the proof is not yet complete. It is necessary to reserve one's decision. . . .

"We await a science which is in progress of formation. We will wait until the scholars agree. No one doubts the fact of gravitation, because all the scholars agree about it; no one doubts the theory of microbes, because all the *savants*, with two exceptions perhaps, accept it. It will be so with spiritism, when it shall have attracted to it all the scholars of the world. . . .

"In the mean while I prefer not to decide on the grand experiments which are now being made. I have not much confidence, but I wish to see. The facts are accumulating. They are in the hands of honest, conscientious, calm, and scholarly men. The verifications are being made from day to day, patiently and tranquilly, without haste and without too much prejudice. They are not complete, but they will be. When this has been done, from all the facts, something can be selected."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PROGRESS OF ROMAN CATHOLICISM.

THE New York *Freeman's Journal* translates and publishes from the *Vera Roma* a number of interesting notes relative to the progress of Catholicism throughout the world. In the first place a summary is given of gains made in the last twenty-five years. *The Journal* says:

"Previously, no Catholic hierarchy existed in the Indies, Japan, Scotland, or the Danubian principalities. To-day, the number of Catholics has increased and the hierarchy has been established in these countries. The Catholic Church in these regions is in a most prosperous condition. Moreover, Leo XIII. has recently founded the hierarchy among the Copts.

"In Africa, apostolic men are penetrating farther and farther every day into the interior of the continent. Louanda, the Kongo, and Zambesi are evangelized. Australia now reckons twenty-four bishops and 600,000 Catholics; formerly there were only a few missionaries. In South America and Oceanica missionaries continue to display their zeal. In the United States, under the pontificate of Leo XIII., twenty-three new dioceses have been created and 3,000 churches built. Baltimore has had a national council and Washington has become the seat of a university canonically erected. We are witnesses of an increase in conversions, of the abolition of the Kultur-Kampf in Germany, of the erection of a Catholic-spirited government in Belgium, and of the nomination for the first time of a Russian representative of the Holy See.

"The Catholic Church lives in a perpetual battle, in which every day she gains fresh victories. Many powerful influences may persecute her and combine for her destruction, but she comes forth more glorious from the conflict, and all persecution serves but to make her more fruitful.

"According to an estimate unfavorable to the Catholic Church, since it has been made by German Protestants, her increase from century to century has been as follows:

"First century, 500,000 Catholics.
"Second century, 2,000,000 Catholics.
"Third century, 5,000,000 Catholics.
"Fourth century, 10,000,000 Catholics.
"Fifth century, 15,000,000 Catholics.
"Sixth century, 20,000,000 Catholics.
"Seventh century, 25,000,000 Catholics.
"Eighth century, 30,000,000 Catholics.
"Ninth century, 40,000,000 Catholics.
"Tenth century, 56,000,000 Catholics.
"Eleventh century, 70,000,000 Catholics.
"Twelfth century, 80,000,000 Catholics.
"Thirteenth century, 85,000,000 Catholics.
"Fourteenth century, 90,000,000 Catholics.
"Fifteenth century, 100,000,000 Catholics.
"Sixteenth century, 125,000,000 Catholics.
"Seventeenth century, 185,000,000 Catholics.
"Eighteenth century, 250,000,000 Catholics.
"Nineteenth century (up to 1894), 280,000,000 Catholics.

"The estimate admits, it must be observed, first, that the Catholic Church has made progress in every age, and, second, that in times of violent persecution she has made most progress. Why should we be astonished at this? Is not God Himself the founder of the Catholic Church—God Almighty, whom none may resist?"

MAX NORDAU'S DEFENSE OF ZIONISM.

THE author of "Degeneration" seems to be, next to Dr. Herzl himself, the foremost champion of the movement to segregate Jews in a separate nation on the soil of Palestine. Dr. Nordau does not mince matters in talking of the opposition raised against this movement. He refers to it as a "senseless outcry" raised by "rabbis and idiots" who may some day rejoice at the success of the movement because of the refuge it will afford them "from the Antisemitic storm gathering over their heads." Dr. Nordau's opinions are reported by Victor Gribayedoff in the form of an interview. After more references of an equally contemptuous sort to the opposition, especially that of the Deutsche Rabbiner Verband, Dr. Nordau declares that it is Dr. Herzl's desire to divorce the movement entirely from the Messianic or any other theological idea, and hails the opposition of the rabbis as a welcome sign. He proceeds to define the aims of Zionism as follows:

"Zionism has been called into existence by the steady growth and the encroachments of Antisemitism in its various forms—official Antisemitism in Russia, popular Antisemitism in Germany and Austria. I do not mention the United States, because I have no information from there other than that contained in certain Jewish-American publications, according to which the American Jew dearly loves his adopted country and is dearly beloved in return by his American fellow citizens, all of which, if true, is eminently satisfactory. Being a German myself, I can only speak for my own country. There, I have no hesitation in saying, the Jew is not only not beloved, but he is positively hated and feared, and this aversion extends to all people having the faintest trace of Jewish blood in their veins. Let me but recall an episode in Rector Ahlwardt's trial before Judge Braunwetter for libeling the gunmaker Loewe. One of the important witnesses for the prosecution was Major von Kuehne of the Prussian army. Hardly had he been called to the stand than the defendant's lawyer arose and solemnly announced that the witness's testimony was worthless on account of his Jewish origin.

"As Major von Kuehne was never known to be a Jew, the announcement created some sensation, and the judge, an ardent Antisemite himself, by the way, turned to him and asked him whether such was the case. Livid with anger, von Kuehne replied that, not being of an aristocratic family, he could not trace his lineage back further than five generations, but that in that period, neither on the male nor on the female side, had a single drop of Semitic blood been introduced.

"'Ah!' exclaimed Ahlwardt's lawyer thereupon, 'we will allow the five generations—but how about an earlier period. Will he swear that the family was free from Jewish taint before that?'

"There you have it. Five generations will not wash out the so-called original taint! In Styria, Austria, not long ago, a young lieutenant was refused reparation at arms for an insult on

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the ground that the Jewish blood in his veins—he was of mixed origin—debarred him from meeting Aryans on the duelling-ground as an equal. I might pass hours citing examples like this. The Antisemitic propaganda has turned people mad in Germany and Austria, and there seems to be no prospect of a change for the better. Altho no one can accuse me certainly of being a parasite or a money-grabber—every penny I have earned has been the result of hard and conscientious labor—my mail is often weighed down with insulting anonymous letters from the other side of the Rhine. . . . Seeing that this anti-Jewish feeling is pretty well universal, or rapidly becoming so, why should the Jew himself, we ask, be satisfied to continue living in a hostile camp? Why should he be reduced to effacing his nationality, to sailing under false colors in order to maintain himself in modern society? How many Jews there are nowadays who think it necessary for their material welfare to deny their race and religion when in the presence of Gentiles! It is this deplorable spirit that we are combating. It is like a bull that covers himself with a horse's hide and thinks the fraud will not be discovered, forgetting all the while that his horns are protruding. The bull of himself has nothing to be ashamed of if he will only understand it and develop his qualities on the lines laid down by nature; even his horns have their advantage.

"So with the Jew. Figuratively speaking, he is constantly holding his hand in front of his nose to hide its peculiar aquilinity, which peculiarity, by the way, he shares with the all-conquering Romans of old. Why be ashamed of our natural and, above all, national characteristics? No, let us develop them on the contrary, form them in the right molds. Let us be true to ourselves, to our traditions, to the genius of our race. Then, indeed, will great things come out of this disordered mass. Israel will be herself again. This is the true essence of Zionism! . . . The gentle rabbis in Germany and the United States who have been pooh-poohing our efforts may not be aware that at this moment hundreds of thousands of their coreligionists are living in the most awful squalor and misery conceivable within the confines of the Jewish pale of Russia or among the wild Kurdish tribes of Asia Minor. The inhabitants of these congested districts—I refer particularly to the pale—are not only suffering dire privations, but their vitality and that of their children is gradually being undermined, and the race is threatened with both physical and moral degeneration. Ill-fed, ill-housed, anemic mothers can give birth only to puny, sickly children. It is for the salvation of the poor people that there arises the necessity of prompt action. All but the wilfully blind must surely see that. If the present condition of things lasts in a few years from now the Jews of the Russian pale will be past regeneration. Now is the time to come to their rescue."

ARE THE OLD CATHOLICS PROTESTANTS OR CATHOLICS?

THE old Catholics, who in 1870 refused to accept the dogma of papal infallibility as proclaimed by the Vatican council, and since then have agreed upon a number of important ecclesiastical changes, such as giving permission to their priests to marry, have been by many regarded as practically Protestants and no longer Catholics. Their associations, especially with the representatives of the Established Church of England, have caused not a few to think that the old Catholics virtually regard themselves as part of Protestant Christendom. A recent discussion, however, in which leading lights of Protestantism and of Old Catholicism have participated, goes to show that this is a mistake, and that the latter, notwithstanding their excommunication by the Pope, still want to be regarded as Catholics and not as Protestants.

The controversy on the subject arose in the most innocent and unexpected manner. In the *Revue Internationale*, the official organ of the Old Catholics, which, however, numbers among its contributors not a few Protestant theologians, Professor Beyschlag, of Halle, next to Professor Nippold, of Jena, the leading friend of the Old Catholics among the Protestant theologians of Germany, had published a discussion of the passage Matt. xvi. 17–19, in which the ordinary Protestant exegesis had been given, according to which Peter is here called a rock because he is here the representative believer. The Old Catholic professor in Bonn, Dr. Lange, replied to this, in which he defended substantially the Catholic view, namely, that Peter is here addressed personally as the future leader of the church and himself together with his followers endowed with a special authority. This led to a further discussion between the two, in which among other things Beyschlag maintained that the Old Catholics, having broken with the Roman Catholic fundamental conception of the church, had broken with that church too and were accordingly "in principle Protestants."

In reply to this Lange very decidedly maintained that they were not "in principle Protestants," but that they were the representatives of pure and historic Catholicism, and that they acknowledged the principle of authority in matters pertaining to the church. He says:

"No one has ever, in an absolute way, severed his connection with the Romish Church who has wanted to continue to be Catholic. Even the Oriental Christians are ready at any day to return to the fold and acknowledge the Pope as the first Patriarch of the whole church as soon as he recants his dogmatical errors. Whosoever as a believing Catholic rejects the un-Catholic doctrines of the Vatican council, does so because he is convinced that they are wrong. His convictions and conscience force him to do this. If this is not a religious act in a religious question, then I do not understand what religion is. This religiosity is entirely an interconfessional affair, neither Catholic nor Protestant, and not even specifically Christian, but in general a matter of human interest. This has nothing at all to do with Protestantism as such."

Beyschlag had charged Old Catholicism with inconsistency in not fairly and frankly coming out for Protestantism. Lange denies that old Catholicism is inconsistent or inconsequent, as could be seen if the inner character and history of the movement were studied. The *Christliche Welt*, in commenting on this interesting discussion, is of the opinion that all candid readers must recognize the fact that the Old Catholics are not Protestants, but still Catholics. This appears too from the late writings of the new bishop of that church, Professor Dr. Weber.—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

WHY ARE THE CLERGY UNPOPULAR?

THIS is the question asked and answered by some one who signs himself MHΔE. His remarks, which appear in *The Westminster Review* (July), seem to pertain to conditions in England more particularly, tho most of them are susceptible of a wider application. In establishing the fact that the clergy are unpopular, the writer seems to attach great weight to the stage representations:

"The clergy are, nowadays, not so much disliked or feared as held generally in contempt. The stage parson is a proof in point. When the clergy are represented before the footlights it is, nearly always, in an unfavorable view. The theatrical impersonation is the butt for ridicule—seldom, if ever, manly or inspiring respect. He is usually either a cross somewhere between man and woman, or a nursery innocent with a hopeless ignorance of the ways of the world. Stage managers and theatrical authors know their public. If they put forward clerical dolls in their plays, it is because they wish to fall in with the taste of their patrons, and these theatrical patrons represent pretty accurately the general views of the people in the street. When the clergy rise in public estimation they will be presented on the stage in a more manly light. The element of masculinity is something to be thankful for. A strong bad man is better than a bread-and-butter creature; and the representation of a man, of whatever sort, would mean that the public are taking their parsons seriously and not ridiculously. Pass from the home of the drama—the West End—to the East End, and the verdict is the same. The rector of Whitechapel, in his annual report a few years ago, admitted his inability to reach the men. They fight shy of us, he said, or words to that effect. This statement can be easily corroborated. The ordinary workingman would not be seen talking to a clergyman in public. He would not even stop in a street to converse. He might or might not be inclined to favor Christianity, but at any rate, he is not going to bring down on his own head the chaff of his mates."

The plea sometimes made in extenuation of this charge of un-

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popularity, that Christ also was unpopular, is not, the writer thinks, a valid one, since Christ was, on the contrary, "almost the idol of the populace," and even the interested parties who pursued Him never made Him the subject of a single jest. "Our Lord was never laughed at, whereas His modern representatives are ridiculed every day."

One reason for the clergyman's position, we are told, is that whereas a century ago he mixed in family life and became "one of us," he has nowadays "ceased to be a man" and "become rather an official." We quote further on this point:

"The workingman, for instance, will welcome most people for themselves; but he objects to making friends through a uniform. The clergy, once a community, have become a caste. No longer is a parson described as 'one of us'—he has become 'one of them.' Modern ideas do not favor the erection of barriers to divide off class from class. On the contrary, they are in the direction of leveling down all social distinctions. The old lines of demarcation have been almost rubbed out. The coster has approached the countess, and the duke is not far removed from the donna. But with all this approximation of class and mass the clergy have moved farther away. During the last few decades they have withdrawn more and more from family life. The establishment of priestly houses and monastic institutions may bring them into touch with each other. Certainly it makes them lose touch with all who are not of their own way of thought. An instance of the accentuation of the clerical position may be seen in the clerical dress. Originally most classes seemed to have had a distinctive garb. Each trade was marked off from its fellow; and each calling was differentiated by its dress. This old custom, however, has fallen into almost entire disuse. Not now do the apprentices, after closing hours, with their different uniforms, add a touch of picturesqueness to the streets. They have adopted a more sober, if less characteristic, style of dress, and man has approached to man. The clergy, on the other hand, tho seemingly never without some outward sign of their calling, have allowed themselves to become more priestly with the days; and now they are stiffness itself."

"It is remarkable," we are further told, "that not only did the Christ not wear anything in the shape of official vesture, but He condemned strongly the practise of those who did."

Another reason for unpopularity the writer finds in the clergyman's "narrowness of training." Through no fault of his own, he comes to his work of dealing with great principles of conduct "generally ignorant of some of the commonest problems of existence." He has associated himself at the university almost entirely with young fellows of his own way of thinking, and when he becomes a curate the people with whom he is brought into contact are mostly of one kind. He sees little of the men and is left largely "to the mercies of certain elderly spinsters who seem drawn by some strange fascination to meddle in church work." The writer concludes as follows:

"A man who does not spend at least as much time with his own sex as he does with the other loses influence over men, and loses worth in himself. Women danglers must pay the price of their partiality. It is almost pathetic to see a man grown gray in his calling waggled about by a handful of old maids. He succumbed before he knew what he was doing. When experience came his life was set. He would like to do good. He is glad to be of service; but he is surprised to find that men do not care for his company. If he tries to make up for his want of tone by overboisterousness, just to show how hearty he can be, he discovers that he is avoided still more. He may be induced to think that the whole world lies in the evil one; and perhaps not unnaturally concludes: 'I will return to those who appreciate me most.'"

REV. DR. MARTINEAU does not think the newly found logia of Christ to be of very much importance to religion. As quoted in *The Westminster Gazette*, he has written to a friend as follows:

"It is highly interesting, not indeed as adding anything historical to such knowledge of the personal teaching of Jesus as we gather from the synoptical gospels, but as confirming the most probable judgment previously formed respecting the popular traditional materials out of which those gospels were brought into their present form. The date assigned by the editors to the papyri now published is too late to have any testimonial value. The text attests only the current conceptions of the church in the latter half of the second century. It is well to enlarge our knowledge of this by ever so little. But it is a gain simply ecclesiastical, not religious. I can not but wonder at the importance attached to it."

PRESENT STATUS OF THE BRAHMO-SOMAJ.

THE religious movement among the Hindus of India, known under the name of the Brahmo-Somaj, has been the subject of frequent discussion in recent years. It is well known that its chief maxim is, "No one Man and no one Book," meaning that divine revelation is not limited to one person nor enshrined in one book. The result has been what is called "an eclectic religion," where each person has felt himself at liberty to choose out of Islam, Hinduism, Buddhism, Taoism, Christianity, etc., as much or as little as he liked, and concoct a creed for himself. It is charged by those who have studied the system that it carries within it the seeds of inevitable decay and disintegration. A writer on the present status of the Brahmo-Somaj, in *The Christian Patriot* (Madras, India), asserts that the movement is on its way to extinction because its missionary force is abating. Beyond this the writer in *The Patriot* says:

"A writer in *The Harmony* (a Brahmo paper) candidly admits that 'the progress of the Brahmo-Somaj movement is not such as can satisfy those who devoutly believe that its principles are bound to succeed. Humanly speaking, if the Brahmo-Somaj is to succeed it must solve some of the problems that have been placed before it for a satisfactory solution.' These problems relate to union among the various sections and parties of the Somaj and what the writer calls its 'missionary problem.' Besides the three principal divisions into which the movement is divided, each of these again is divided and subdivided into petty little circles of special affinities and sympathies, and each of these little communities is sadly overwhelmed with wranglings and bickerings about trifling matters. Of the three main divisions the one that is most troubled with dissensions within the camp is the church of the New Dispensation, whose follower has come to be synonymous with a 'quarrelsome and contentious temperament.'

"The second great noticeable feature in the present position of the Brahmo-Somaj is the decay of the aggressive missionary spirit among its members. The little influence it exerts at present is due to the personality of some of its leaders. But it must be remembered, observes the writer, that all these men were reared in the immediate fellowship of Keshab Chandra Sen, and that since his departure no addition worth naming has been made to the missionary body of the Somaj. This growing defect is ascribed to the want of proper training and education of its members—to the intellect being unduly subordinated to the spirit. It may be that the decline of the spirit of a desire to reach others is due to the education of the members in the principles of the Somaj being neglected."

Some further light is thrown upon the subject under consideration by the following extract from *The New Light*, a Brahmo paper of Calcutta. It says:

"We have been led by the Spirit of the Father in heaven not only to accept Christ the Crucified as 'the Son of the living God,' but likewise to see the Son's oneness with the Father in spirit and in truth. It is a 'mistake' to regard Christ as 'less than' the Son of the living God, it is 'futile' to explain away 'the divine Sonship of Jesus,' by 'calling Him a mere mortal human being.' 'Christ the Son of the living God' is a divine revelation which admits of no human interpretation and requires to be accepted on no other authority than on that of God the Father. On what authority did St. Peter himself regard Jesus as the Christ, the Son of the living God? It was on the authority of divine revelation and nothing else, which Jesus Himself recognized in St. Peter's prompt reply. What else can be the ground of our belief in Christ the Son of the living God? Why should we not then recognize Christ as the very God? . . . We should not do so simply because our so doing would belie Christ Himself. He never did say, 'I and God are one,' but 'I and My Father are one,' and if, because of His saying so, we should regard Him anything but the Son of the living God, we should regard Him, not as God alone but also as the Father."

DR. GRIFFITH JOHN, of the London Missionary Society, has secured the ground for a mission-house in Hunan—the first to be granted to any Protestant missionary society in that Chinese province.

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FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

THE HEALTH OF THE BRITISH ARMY IN INDIA.

ACCORDING to all accounts the revolt among the tribes of northern India is spreading, and the British army may soon have some hard work to do. This fact gives additional interest to a subject which has agitated the minds of the public in England for some time past, *viz.*, the health of the Indian army. It is not a question of fevers or epidemics. Experience has enabled the English to find fairly healthy cantonments for their troops. But the English soldiers are said to suffer to an alarming extent from a certain disease traceable to their intimacy with native women. Formerly such women were admitted into the cantonments, where they were under medical supervision. On moral grounds the Contagious Diseases Act was abolished, with the result that, at the lowest computation, 36 per cent. of the men are incapacitated annually. Hence a number of British women, confident that many of the men return to England in an alarming state, and threaten the health of the British nation at large, have signed a petition to the Government, demanding the restoration of this act. No less a person than Lady Henry Somerset heads the petition. The chief objection to such a law is its alleged sanctioning of immorality, coupled with the fact that the authorities were anything but careful where and how the unfortunate women confined in the compounds had been obtained. Hence many noble-minded persons in England would rather persuade the soldiers to become guardians of their own health than to furnish a legalized supply of material for their lust. Thus Flora Annie Steel writes in *The Times* as follows:

"Knowing the women of India as I do, I feel it would be cowardly to keep silence in the face of what is being done against them. The proposed legislation is most unwise at such times as the present, when, to my eyes, all that is needed to change ignorant dissatisfaction to ignorant defiance is some common cause, such as unscrupulous agitators found forty years ago in the greased cartridge. I only venture to remind those in power that men are always ready to fight for their gods or their women; and that, knowing, as I do, the vast credulity of the masses in India, I do not see how any new legislation regarding women can be other than a weapon of calumny gifted into our enemies' hand at a most critical time."

In the religious press there is much consternation over the position taken by Lady Henry Somerset, as it was expected that she, mindful of her high position at the head of the British Women's Temperance Association, would have refused to head such a petition. *The Methodist Recorder* believes that the majority of the women in the association will oppose their president, and *The British Weekly* says:

"Lady Cavendish asks whether any one of the signatories would dream of telling her own son or brother on his entering the army that he would find, under army conditions, vice to be unavoidable. If it were so, the very first thing to do would be to alter the conditions of military service. Even if they are not altered, God forbid we should admit that divine grace can not meet the forces of evil and passion, and keep young men straight. Evidently there is a very dangerous side to the new policy, which must be jealously watched. Those who think that the comparative quietness with which moral reformers have received the announcement of the Government policy means that they are willing to abandon their old position and to permit the reenactment of the Contagious Diseases Act will find themselves utterly mistaken."

We have not seen a single religious publication in whose columns a defense of the proposed legalization can be found. Yet there is little doubt that an act of the kind demanded by the petitioners will be passed and enforced. The secular press in England almost without exception regard it as a stern necessity, if England is to maintain her supremacy in India. *The Daily Telegraph* says:

"The portentous fact is that, from a comparison of the returns of 1879–80 and those of 1894–95, it appears that the number of men invalided during the latter period was more than four times as great as during the former period, when the act was in force. These figures and those given in the report of the departmental committee, which show that one fourth of the 70,000 soldiers serving in India are unable to take the field, can not, declares Lord Roberts, be gainsaid. Well might he add that, tho he could understand that 'horror of wrongdoing' of which the doctrine of non-interference with the propagation of disease is the outcome, he could not understand 'how any one could think it right to take no measures to prevent the spread of an evil which involves misery to innocent women and children, and which must seriously injure equally innocent generations in the future.' . . . The hideous scourge which has already much more than decimated the effective strength of our Indian army is in no degree less formidable than an armed foe; and the Government would no more be forgiven for paltering or temporizing with it on any plea than they would be for trafficking with an enemy in the field."

The Standard has no objection to keeping young soldiers out of temptation, but adds: "If, in spite of this, the impulse to profligacy out-of-doors continues, we are bound to apply rigid hygienic regulations to check the spread of a horrible plague." *The Daily News* hopes some means will be found to protect the soldiers without offending the native women. *The St. James's Gazette* says:

"The Government need not fear any valid opposition in putting into force the very necessary precautions it has at length adopted, just in time (at least, one may hope so) to save the Indian army from actually rotting away. But the truly marvelous thing is that any government—even one of which Lord Kimberley was a member, and Sir William Harcourt a leader—should have had the incredible folly to suspend these now tardily restored safeguards."

WILL FRANCE RETIRE FROM FOREIGN POLITICS?

A FRENCH diplomat, ex-Ambassador Herbette, of Berlin, approaches the French people with the astounding proposition to enter into an alliance with Germany. In a short pamphlet entitled "England or Germany," he argues, in the main, as follows:

France can not lose by allying herself with Germany, she can not win by assisting England in the struggle which must eventually take place between these two rivals. Germany does not oppose France in anything. England, however, holds many colonies belonging to France, and seeks to drive France out of Egypt. There is, of course, the Alsace-Lorraine question. But France can not get Alsace-Lorraine without a much stronger ally than England, and France has no mind to risk a war with her powerful Eastern neighbor.

The latter assertion is echoed in many French papers. The *Rappel* declares outright that the war-party in France, whose aim was to bring about another struggle with Germany, has almost vanished. Rochefort, in the *Intransigeant*, declares that France has ceased to be interested in foreign politics altogether, at least so far as her former position as a leader is concerned. He writes as follows:

"Why should there be a war-party in France? Let us look at modern France and see what it is! We find a pseudo-republic, inhabited by people whose aim is to live on their interest or to get a fat position under the Government. And such people should want war? War would be all right if it were synonymous with victory, if we could take from the Prussians what they stole from us, and the art treasures of Berlin and Munich in addition. If that could be done the pillars of French society would not ob-

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ject, provided their own sons and near relatives were free from military service. Unfortunately that is not the case. Despite the friendly telegrams of William II. the Prussians are no more willing to be shot at without returning the compliment than formerly. They even have the reputation of knowing how to fight very well. Does any one believe Messrs. Dupont and Durand are in a hurry to risk their sons' lives.

"And now to the question of Alsace-Lorraine. Let us cease making phrases about it and telling lies to ourselves about it. What is Alsace-Lorraine to our bourgeois anyhow! A *terra incognita* in which they are not the least bit interested, and never were. Our officials regarded a position in Metz as exile. We simply delude ourselves if we say that we loved the Alsacians before 1870. We certainly never did. We used to make fun of them because they spoke French with the most horrible German accent, and we always regarded them as semi-Germans. And those Alsacians who to-day want to be French we certainly do not at all care for. They have always managed to get positions for which our sons were too indolent.

"Our officers, of course, will have war if they can get it. Will a fish swim? But our people do not want it. There is no war party in France because we have no people who like to fight."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S VISIT TO RUSSIA.

EMPEROR WILLIAM II., accompanied by a brilliant suite and escorted by a powerful fleet, has visited the Czar of Russia. Some political significance is attached to this event, especially as the German ruler, replying to the welcome of Nicholas II., declared that he "would assist the Czar against any one inclined to disturb the peace," and that he "had the whole German people at his back in such a case." It is denied that this royal visit is intended to overshadow the coming meeting of the Czar and the President of France. The *Novoye Vremya* says:

"Tho Germany is still at the head of the Triple Alliance, she exerts herself in the most notable manner to preserve pleasant relations with the two other powers which, while they do not join the alliance, are bound together by strong friendship. To prove that his aim in all sincerity to be known as the protector of peace and quiet in Europe, William II. has undoubtedly favored the constellation which concedes to Russia the leadership in the Christian Orient. . . . All this must convince good Russians that the Triple Alliance is not a combination directed against Russia and France, and the credit of having created this impression belongs to Emperor Francis Joseph and Emperor William."

The *Kölnische Zeitung*, Cologne, thinks the policy of the Czar has done much to establish this harmony more firmly. It says:

"When the Czar visited the Emperor at Breslau last year, it was not possible to guess how he would turn, and it was feared that his French sympathies might lead him to change the deliberate course of Russian politics. To-day this fear has vanished. In the Eastern problem Germany and Russia were more in harmony than France and Russia. It is to be hoped that this understanding between the two empires may continue in other important transactions."

There is a suspicion that William II. is anxious to form a coalition against England. William T. Stead, in *The Review of Reviews*, contrasts the Emperor's apathy during the late British Jubilee with his evident desire to show how he appreciates Russia's good-will. The *Neuesten Nachrichten*, Berlin, an important "Bismarck paper," declares openly that "Russia will have Germany to back her in a war with England." But there is as yet no proof of an alliance against England. There is much more certainty that a large portion of the Russian clergy and nobility fear the influence of the German Emperor over the Czar, as Nicholas II. may be tempted to try his German cousin's liberal ideas with regard to the protection of workingmen. The ultra-conservatives are said to use the unpopularity of William II. among the women-folk at the courts of Europe to gain their point. The influence of the Empress-Dowager, however, has not been exercised during the Emperor's visit at Peterhof, as she had left Russia on a visit to her mother. The *Hrvatsko Pravo*, Agram, gives the following not improbable explanation of the fact that the Czar's mother has absented herself:

"Czar Nicholas II. is regarded by many people as too liberal, too progressive, and among the high-placed persons who hold this view no one is less pleased than the Empress-Dowager, Maria Feodorowna, who sides completely with the reactionaries. She has sought to stem the tide of Liberalism which has set in. With the help of Woronzow-Doschkow, the master of ceremonies, she hoped to prevail upon the Czar to travel abroad for a long period, to take his wife with him, and to appoint herself (his mother) regent during his absence. In this way the reactionaries would have been enabled to rule the country as they pleased. Some way would, no doubt, be found to get the Czar to abdicate if he did not change his views while abroad. But Nicholas II. was informed of this conspiracy a few days before it was to be tried. He called all the persons connected with it to the palace, and informed them that he knew their plans, increasing their very natural consternation by opening a side door which revealed a squad of soldiers in attendance. As a good son, the Czar did not censure his mother. Woronzow-Doschkow was forced to resign. The Empress-Dowager then departed for Copenhagen, a very long time before her mother, the Queen of Denmark, celebrates her eightieth birthday."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

EMPIRE-MAKING IN SOUTH AFRICA.

LAST year the British Government promised "to institute an inquiry" regarding the real authors of the Jameson raid. The committee entrusted with this duty finds that Mr. Rhodes caused the raid, deceived the British Government, and used his official position to further plans which can not be excused on moral grounds. Beit and Maguire, Chartered Company directors, assisted him; Sir Graham Bower and Newton knew of the plot and did not reveal it. Mr. Chamberlain, the colonial secretary, "did not receive any information of the plot during its development." The latter finding is criticized a good deal by the Opposition organs. *The Westminster Gazette*, London, quotes the following from the committee's report:

"In this further statement, Mr. Chamberlain intimated that there was nothing in the evidence which he had heard since he first appeared as a witness, nor in the telegrams produced to the committee, nor in those which he had seen at the colonial office, which caused him in any way to modify or qualify the statement he made that he had no foreknowledge of the raid nor of the preparations for the raid, and had given no approval to it."

"This," says *The Gazette*, "is a veritable gem," and remarks further as follows:

"Mr. Chamberlain is being tried for complicity in the raid. He pleads 'Not guilty.' When the trial is over, and before the jury (of whom, curiously enough, he is one) retire to consider their verdict, he solemnly says: 'I pleaded "Not guilty," and I am delighted to say that nothing I have heard or seen induces me to qualify or modify that statement.' The jury acquit him, and actually refer with pride to the fact that he was quite right in what he said in the first instance! . . . But really Mr. Chamberlain must have known all along whether he was 'in it' or not. To treat the matter as one upon which he was prepared to receive and weigh evidence is quite one of the most extraordinary positions we have ever seen taken up."

There is as yet no practical result to the inquiry. Mr. Rhodes is not deprived of his privy councillorship. The directors are not punished. The Chartered Company remains in power, and the committee defers its inquiry into the administration of Rhodesia "to a more fitting period."

Attention is called in this connection to a report of the situation in South Africa made by Sir Richard Martin, which corroborates much that is told in Olive Schreiner's book "Trooper Peter Halket," and in a still more recent book, "With Plumer in Mata-

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beleland," by Frank Sykes, a South African trooper. *The St. James's Gazette* quotes from Sir Richard Martin's report as follows:

"There is a tree, known as the 'hanging-tree,' to the north of the town, which did service as gallows. Hither the doomed men were conveyed. On the ropes being fastened to their necks they were made to climb along an overhanging branch, and thence were pushed or compelled to jump into space, after 'a last look at Buluwayo.' Their bodies were left suspended for twenty-four hours. . . .

"Now and again the flanking parties came across stragglers in the bush, who were either ridden down and shot on sight or *were made prisoners and despatched by a firing-party on the confines of the laager*. . . .

"A rebel had been taken prisoner and was handed over to a trooper to be escorted into camp. His hands being secured behind his back, a rope was fastened round his neck, one end of which was held by his mounted guard. Without any apparent reason and with no other motive than sheer brutality, the trooper started off at a gallop. The unfortunate captive kept up for some distance until the pace was purposely made too hot for him, when, from sheer exhaustion, he fell forward and was dragged at full length along the rough ground until his body, acting as a brake, caused the rider to pull up."

Unfortunately, the evidence given before Sir Richard Martin shows "that the natives thus despatched were often Matabele who remained behind unarmed, trusting that they would not be hurt. Many were old men, women, and children." Evidently, so thinks Sir Richard, the natives would not have rebelled had they not been driven to work for the white men at a time when their own fields required attention, or if their own slaves had been left to them. Mr. Rhodes, however, told the chiefs "that they were all his slaves now," to which the Indians remarked that "*their* slaves had been reared by them." Sir Richard quotes the opinion of an old settler as to the treatment accorded the natives as follows:

"They were not allowed to choose their masters,—were, indeed, punished for doing so. . . . The native labor question certainly had something to do with this rebellion. A proud and hitherto unconquered Matabele can not be turned in a month or a year into a useful servant by kicks, shamboks, and blows. You can not civilize him by quarreling with him a few days before his pay is due, by stoning or unjustly beating him, by cursing him for not understanding an order given in English. . . . There were those who were guilty of such acts, and under the system of government labor supply the natives were unable to choose their own employers. . . . Speaking from their own point of view, the natives practically said, 'Our country is gone, our cattle are gone; we have nothing to live for; our women are deserting us, the white man does as he likes with them; we are the slaves of the white man, and we have no rights or laws of any kind."

To the honor of the British race it must be said that hundreds of English newspapers regard the story of Rhodesia and the Jameson raid as a decided blot upon Britannia's escutcheon. Remarks like the following, which we quote from *Life*, London, are not at all rare:

"The work of extending British influence is already, alas! much besmirched by the far from creditable means too often adopted to this end. But at least antique traditions are followed, and the history of the world has ever shown that barbarism has to suffer from the approach of civilization. Some one has to give way, and the black races, like the redskins, have had to pay the inevitable penalty of their inability to withstand the onward advance of the white man and his lust for territory. But Mr. Rhodes's methods were of a very different stamp. . . .

"But not content with this time-honored method of acquiring territory . . . Mr. Rhodes must cast his envious eye upon the Naboth's vineyard of the Transvaal across the border. The Chartered Company's territories had not proved so auriferous as had been predicted, and so more valuable land must be acquired. The rest of the tale we all known. How the 'sufferings' of the Uitlanders were exaggerated, how the historic raid was planned, and how miserably it failed. . . . We owe much to our colonial possessions; in the near future we shall owe more, but at least let it not be said that we owe the power which those possessions confer to the chicanery and absence of scruple that it is to be regretted so plainly mar the grandiose views of Mr. Rhodes, the boasted empire-maker."

Yet such expressions, numerous as they are, are in the minority. The old accusations against the Boers have begun to appear since the Jubilee, and the Transvaal burghers expect another attack upon their independence, this time on the part of official Britain. The *Volkstem*, Pretoria, complains that the number of troops in Rhodesia is continually increased, and publishes the following from a correspondent, with the remark that such news, considering past experience, should not be regarded lightly:

"I had to stay a whole day at Naanport Junction, to await the train from Capetown to Port Elizabeth. A number of redcoats were there at the same time, about five hundred, I should say. To pass away the time I scraped an acquaintance with one who seemed only half-drunk, and I heard some of their conversation. The preceding day, so it seems, their officer had told them that they would form part of an expedition into the Transvaal, but that nobody would be forced to join in such a raid. The general opinion is that, since the Jubilee is over, some startling things will happen. Of course, there may not be anything in this, but it is best for the Transvaal to be on her guard."

A number of English papers relate that some rifles were found in the possession of the Matabele, bearing the Transvaal government stamp, and that Great Britain could, on that account, punish the South African Republic. The Continental papers do not believe that the Transvaal Boers would deviate from their practise of keeping firearms from the natives, and the *Tageblatt*, Berlin, would like to know where the natives got their rifles when England had a monopoly of the African trade.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE BRAZILIAN INSURRECTION.

WHAT is going on in Brazil? Eight hundred men, 2,000 men, 6,000 men in succession have been sent by the Brazilian Government to arrest what has been described as a handful of religious fanatics. Yet the end is not near. *The Saturday Review*, London, says:

"For once it would appear that the immense energy of the English and American newspapers in collecting intelligence has been baffled. There is a struggle going on in Brazil of the highest interest, and nearly all intelligence about it is concealed from Europe. A 'fanatic' has converted the country population of some districts behind Bahia to a doctrine not specified, and to monarchical opinions, and the whole strength of the republic is exerted in vain to put him down. The center of his power is a village called Canudos, and General Oscar has been besieging him there for weeks with a whole division in vain. In fact, it would appear from a telegram in *The Times* that General Oscar has been defeated, and is telegraphing for reinforcements and supplies. The incident is a most curious one, especially as no one either at Bahia or at Rio tells us what the insurgents want, what their new faith is, or why the republic, having surmounted the difficulties of transport, is so powerless to defeat untrained insurgents."

The Germans, who have large settlements in Brazil, seem to receive more definite information. The Rio Janeiro correspondent of the *Tageblatt*, Berlin, writes as follows:

"What originally was described as an unimportant sectarian movement, aroused by a few religious fanatics, is now become a dangerous revolutionary movement. The 'new savior' has been able to leave the Government completely in the dark regarding his aims. It had been said that, having killed his mother and his wife by mistake—the former having dressed in male costume to arouse his jealousy and thus to rid herself of a hated daughter-in-law—he retired into the wilderness and founded a new sect. The

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republican Government accepted this explanation and the rebellion was allowed to gain strength. At last troops were sent against Conselheiro, but he defeated them easily, and further detachments fared no better. There is not the slightest doubt now that the 'Fanatics' are really Monarchists, and that the Comte d'Eu, the son-in-law of the late Pedro II., is closely connected with it. It has now been proven that Conselheiro is in communication with the Monarchists. He still upholds the fiction that he intends to found a new religion, and this serves the double purpose of increasing his following and putting his enemies off their guard, as they regard him as insane. Insane or not, he has shown himself an able commander. He has now over 10,000 men, 2,000 more have been gathered in the province of Rio de Janeiro, and Plato Diniz has joined him with 1,500 more. It is, of course, doubtful that he will succeed, but he will undoubtedly give lots of trouble to the people who at present hold the reins in Brazil."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

COMPLAINTS OF BRITISH RULE IN EGYPT.

ALTHO, since the British Government ordered the complaining native papers to be silenced, the Egyptians are no longer able to vent their dissatisfaction in public, there is no lack of criticism on the manner in which Egypt is ruled by the English. The Austro-Hungarian Trade Chamber in Alexandria expresses itself as follows in its annual report:

"When Egypt was supposed to be 'bankrupt' she conquered new provinces, built railroads, extended her telegraph lines, and raised public buildings. Trade was good, business brisk, the people prosperous. To-day Egypt is minus her conquered provinces, she has lost her independence, business is at a standstill, and the people starve, but 'her finances are in good order.'"

In a similar tone writes H. Resener in his book on "English Occupation in Egypt," from which we give the following abstract:

"Education has gone back badly in Egypt since the English have been there. The Egyptian Government, before the British occupation, had made enormous efforts to raise the standard of the people. The English have destroyed all. 'To save money' the English closed twenty-two preparatory schools, three professional schools, the normal school, and the polytechnic. The same exploitation which ruins Cyprus and India is practised in Egypt. How England seeks to 'civilize' the people may be judged from an order published by the police, which contains the following: 'Every native is bound to see that no harm comes to an English soldier. Natives must not go near a drunken soldier, unless his condition is such that he requires assistance, when it should be at once rendered.' English soldiers may be seen any day in Cairo using the donkeys without remunerating the drivers and taking things from pedlers without paying for them. A special tribunal against whose sentence no appeal is possible, and which may inflict the death penalty, judges 'crimes committed against English soldiers.' Every one who knows how easy it is even for the most quiet and decent person to be forced into a conflict with these men will know the terrible power of such a tribunal. How the British army prospers may be judged from the fact that an Egyptian captain gets less than $750 a year; an English non-commissioned officer in an Egyptian regiment receives $840 besides his rations, rent, etc.

"Much has been said about the conduct of the young Khedive. *The Times* especially attacks him with relentless hatred. What the English hate is his extreme moderation and self-command, for they are anxious to get rid of him. All who know him agree that he is very charming and modest; there is not a particle of truth in those tales of his sudden outbursts of temper. He meets the brutal taunts of the English with a quiet dignity which, considering his youth, is truly remarkable."—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ENGLISH papers report that the natives in Portuguese territory on the west coast of Africa are in open revolt. The latest news from Namaqualand nevertheless indicates that the Portuguese are masters of the situation, and neither the Germans nor the English need interfere.

A KING AND A DEMOCRAT AT ODDS.

THE *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, gives an interesting account of the two men who at present form the center of the Aristocratic and Democratic parties in the far north of Europe. King Oscar of Sweden, the representative of the Aristocrats, vehemently declares that "he who denies that Sweden is peacefully inclined is *a liar*, neither more nor less." Björnstjerne Björnson, the poet-politician and the darling of the Democrats, calls the king a hypocrite, and declares that Sweden will enter upon a warlike career if she has a chance. The *Handelsblad* interviewer comments upon the two men as follows:

"Both men are about sixty-eight years old, both are strong, fiery characters, both write and speak much, both wish to rule and are impatient of the rule of others. It is therefore very natural that they antagonize each other; had they not been political opponents, they would have fought over some scientific or literary question. Björnson accepts the hard words uttered by the king as referring to himself, and expresses himself as follows:

"'The future will prove that I am right. King Oscar carries on a foreign policy which makes it necessary for us to safeguard our interest by a separate Norwegian ministry of foreign affairs, and separate consulates, which may inform the world of our international position. We do not need a diplomatic corps; such a costly luxury we leave to aristocratically inclined Sweden. We must separate from Sweden because we are a peaceful people. We do not want the glory of war, and prefer to settle every international dispute by arbitration.

"'Sweden, however, does not want arbitration treaties. The Swedes think of their past glories, and fancy that, if war breaks out between the Dual and Triple Alliances, Sweden's brave troops may play an important part—and who knows what advantages may be gained by the country which, less than a century ago, ruled in Finland?

"'We do not hate the Swedes, but we differ too much from them to remain united with them. *They* are aristocratic, have a nobility and tenant farmers, and do not bother about politics. *We* are all of us born politicians, want to manage our own affairs, and do not believe in the nobility.'

"Björnson repudiated the idea that the Norwegians are a nation of traders, sailors, and fishermen only. They are, he said, a nation of farmers in the first place. The eldest son inherits the farm, the others go into business or become sailors, but they dream of the time when their savings will suffice to purchase a little land. 'The king has no hold upon our farmers,' he added, 'his Swedish ideas take only among the official class which, unfortunately, still exist in Norway.'"

The interviewer ventured upon a defense of Sweden and her king. He said:

"Norway makes me think of Belgium during the years from 1815 to 1830, when the quarrel ended in the separation from Holland. The Hollanders have never been very sorry for the separation since it took place; that Belgium is as well satisfied seems doubtful. King Oscar II. evidently can not satisfy the Norwegians any better than William I. the Belgians; whatever he says or does is twisted to his disadvantage. But when the Belgians, who had not been independent for centuries, were released in 1831, they lacked sufficient national strength, and to-day they are completely under the rule of the Catholic bishops. May not something of the sort happen in Norway?"

But Björnson did not fear such complications. He replied:

"I do not believe that we would have trouble, for the Norwegians are of one race, not, like the Belgians, of two separate nationalities. But I do not even wish for complete separation. I am satisfied with a personal union in the person of a king who will act and think like a Norwegian and allows us to govern ourselves just as we please. If we have nothing in common with Sweden but the person of her king I shall be perfectly satisfied."

People acquainted with Norway and the Norwegians are nevertheless aware that provincialism is very strongy developed there. It is by no means uncommon to hear the men of Bergen say: "We are not Norwegians, we are Bergenars!"—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

FASHION AND BIRD-SLAUGHTER.

THE editor of *Natural Science* is quite out of patience with the female sex for its continued devotion to the use of feathers as a mode of decoration. We quote below his editorial remarks on the subject, which read very much like an indictment of the whole sex. He says:

"All moralists have assured us that 'when lovely woman stoops to folly,' she stoops very low indeed. And so when women attempt to emulate the glories of a Choctaw chief or a South Sea Islander, it is not considerations of art or humanity or self-respect that will stop them. Consequently it is not likely that the insensate votaries of fashion, who disfigure their heads with baskets of artificial flowers (irrespective of the season), virulently dyed scraps of ribbon, twists of steel, and unnaturally clipped or colored bird-feathers, will pay any attention to a paragraph in a scientific journal. But we are willing to leave the irresponsible half of creation all their *chiffons* (which mean 'rags' or 'women's dress' as you please), their coal-tar dyes, and their scrap-iron, if only they will leave us our birds. The rate at which some of the rarest and most beautiful birds on our planet are being destroyed to gratify this extraordinary taste can hardly be realized. On the 13th of April last nearly half a million birds were sold at an auction in London, and the details of the consignment were thus given by Mrs. Edward Phillips at the annual meeting of the Selborne Society:

Osprey plumes	11,352	ounces
Vulture plumes	186¾	pounds
Peacock feathers	215,051	bundles
Birds of paradise	2,362	"
Indian parrots	228,289	"
Bronze pigeons, including the goura	1,677	"
Tanagers and sundry birds	38,198	"
Humming-birds	116,490	"
Jays and kingfishers	48,759	"
Impeyan and other pheasant and jungle fowl	4,952	"
Owls and hawks	7,163	"

"A similar sale took place in February, and others were to follow in July and October.

"It is small consolation to us to think that in a few years the price of these luxuries will be prohibitive, or that, unless fashion changes in the direction of sea-weeds or turnip-tops, there will soon be no more birds to destroy. Nor can we overlook the terrible suffering involved by this enormous slaughter: the young osprey bereft of its parents left to die in hundreds, the heron with the plumes torn from its back writhing into death. But Frou-frou cares for these things no more than she does for the squalor of East-end sweating-dens. Dear delightful doll that she is, she actually attends a meeting of the Selborne Society with aigrettes in her bonnet.

"What can we do? Frou-frou does not read *Natural Science*. But at all events each of our many thousand readers must enjoy the acquaintance of many ladies. He can at least use his influence in a quiet way in the home-circle, if not beyond it. If each of us will make sure of a few facts, and keep pegging away, perhaps we may even make converts, and so widen the small circle of our influence."

THE SALON OF MADAME RÉCAMIER.

THERE has been sold recently at the Hotel Drouot in Paris a Louis XVI. mantelpiece in white marble ornamented with gilded bronzes, the memory of which awakens in the mind of the Paris correspondent of the *Courier des Etats-Unis* (New York) a whole epoch. This relic came from the salon of Mme. Récamier, the beautiful woman who gathered around her the *élite* of three generations of Parisians, and at the recent sale was purchased by an amateur for five thousand francs. Some of the facts concerning Mme. Récamier are recalled as follows by the correspondent:

"Mme. Récamier, the divine Juliet, had just married M. Récamier, an opulent banker of twice her age, who looked upon her rather as his daughter than as his wife. Her intelligence and her beauty rendered her doubly celebrated. Every one solicited the honor of being presented to her. Her salon was crowded by the aristocracy of birth and of talent.

"M. Récamier, who had realized enormous sums through his financial operations, had just acquired the hotel of M. Necker, situated in the Rue Mont Blanc. He had this property enlarged and embellished so as to be a dwelling worthy of her who was to inhabit it. All the furniture, to the last arm-chair, was designed and executed expressly for this purpose. The hotel of the Rue Mont Blanc soon became the center of fashion and intelligence. Fête succeeded fête. Mme. Récamier, radiant as a spring morning, received her friends and guests with incomparable grace. Her salon was a kind of neutral ground where men of all parties met, mingled in the same admiration. There were the Prince Lucien Bonaparte, General Bernadotte, Adrian and Mathew de Montmorency, the philosopher Ballanche, and Camille Jordan, who like many others paid assiduous court to Mme. Récamier, and to whom she said: 'Ballanche pleases me by drawing out all the good there is in me, and you please me for just the opposite reason.' There were also to be seen Mme. de Staël, the Princess Caroline Bonaparte, afterward the Queen of Naples, Alexander von Humboldt, David d'Angers, Eugene Delacroix, General Moreau, etc.

"This epoch of splendor, however, was not of long duration. M. Récamier, through unfortunate speculations, lost almost the whole of his fortune. Mme. Récamier was obliged to sell her hotel, her lands, her horses, even her silver. She took a little apartment in the Rue Basse du Rempart, where, as in the past, her admirers crowded about her. It was at this time that she became acquainted with the man upon whom she exerted her greatest influence, that is to say, Chateaubriand, whom she met for the first time at the death-bed of Mme. de Staël.

"Fresh financial disasters having overtaken her husband, Mme. Récamier sought refuge in the Abbaye aux Bois, where her salon became more celebrated than ever. The Abbaye aux Bois was the home of a religious community, situated in Rue de Sèvres, at the angle of the Rue de la Chaise. During the somber days of the Revolution this property had served as a prison. Under the Restoration the nuns of the community had made of it a refuge for women of the world who withdrew there to taste of the pleasures of solitude without at the same time renouncing those of society.

"It was while paying a visit to an old friend, the Baroness of Bourgoing, whose husband had been ambassador to Madrid, that Mme. Récamier conceived the idea of taking up her residence in this peaceful habitation. She was then in all the radiance of her beauty. When she presented herself at the Abbaye, there was nothing vacant but a little apartment in the fourth story inconveniently situated, and to which was gained only by a rough staircase. She did not hesitate, however, to take possession of it. The author of 'The Genius of Christianity,' who came there every day, has left the following description of it: 'The bedroom was ornamented with a bookcase, a harp, and a view of Coppet by moonlight. Upon the windowsill were pots of flowers. When quite out of breath, after having climbed the three flights of stairs I entered her cell toward evening, I was enchanted. The windows looked out upon the gardens of the Abbaye where the nuns and their pupils wandered at pleasure. The highest branches of an acacia were on a line with the eye; pointed bell towers cut the sky, and on the horizon were seen the hills of Sèvres. The setting sun gilded the picture and entered at the open windows. Silence and solitude reigned in the distance above the noise and tumult of a great city.'

"The Abbaye aux Bois was little known at that time. As soon as Mme. Récamier was installed there, however, the way to her retreat was quickly learned. Upon the death of the Marquise of Montmirail, who occupied the large apartment of the first story, the latter was taken possession of by Mme. Récamier. The nuns of the Abbaye ceded to her for life the right to this apartment. There she was more commodiously lodged, and it was possible for her to surround herself with objects that would recall her princely existence of other days. The friends of former times rushed to see her and others joined them.

"All the most noted Parisians defiled through the salons of the Abbaye aux Bois. There were to be seen Sainte Beuve, Jules Ampère, Mérimée, Lamartine, Victor Hugo, the Duke de Noailles, the poet Lebrun, etc. It was there that Lamartine read

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before publishing them his 'Meditations,' that Delphine Gay recited his first verses. Victor Hugo, who had just left college, was there consecrated poet by Chateaubriand himself.

"'She never held such a place in the world,' says Sainte Beuve, 'as when she lived in this humble retreat at one end of Paris. It was there that her gentle genius, disengaged from too vehement complications, made itself more and more felt. It may be said that she perfected the art of friendship and caused it to take on new charms. This lovely woman was gracious and captivating even in her old age. The day she comprehended that her beauty was waning, because the little chimney-sweeps no longer turned to look upon her when she passed, she determined to consecrate the remaining years of her life to the duties of religion and to the cultivation of friendship.'"—*Translated for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

STATURE OF MEN OF GENIUS.

HAVELOCK ELLIS has been tabulating the measurements of height of 280 men of genius of all lands and ages. His idea is to find out whether the facts bear out the theory often stoutly urged that great men are apt to be short men. His conclusion is that they are apt to be either above or below the medium height. In the lists that he has compiled (*Nineteenth Century*, July), 113 of the men included fall into the list of tall men, 110 into the list of short men, and but 57 into the list of men of medium height. This medium height he places at from 5 feet 4 inches to 5 feet 9 inches. He does not claim accurate knowledge of the height of more than a small proportion of those whose names are included in the lists, classifying many by the mere description of tall or short as furnished by their contemporaries, precise figures not being obtainable. The results tally, however, with those derived from other sources, and furnish, Mr. Ellis thinks, a fairly safe basis for general conclusions. Among some of these conclusions, as drawn by him, we quote the following:

"It is clear that the belief in the small size of great men was not absolutely groundless. There is an abnormally large proportion of small 'great men.' It is mediocrity alone that genius seems to abhor. While among the ordinary population the vast majority of 68 per cent. was of middle height, among men of genius, so far as the present investigation goes, they are only 22 per cent., the tall being 41 per cent., instead of 16, and the short 37 instead of 16. . . .

"The final result is, therefore, not that persons of extraordinary mental ability tend either to be taller or shorter than the average population, but rather that they tend to exhibit an unusual tendency to *variation*. Even in physical structure, men of genius present a characteristic which on other grounds we may take to be fundamental in them; they are manifestations of the variational tendency, of a physical and psychic variational diathesis. In a slight and elusive shape, a shape so elusive that it is rarely hereditary, the man of genius represents the same kind of phenomenon which, in organic nature generally, appears to have slowly built up the animated world we know. Just as the visible world is the outcome of the accumulated gross variations of plants and animals, so the world of tradition and culture is the outcome of the accumulated delicate variations of men of genius. The product is different, but it has been obtained by the same method.

"It would be interesting if we could trace in a more detailed and precise manner the factor of physical stature in the constitution of the genius variation, and ascertain its precise significance. This is still difficult. One or two points may be noted.

"It must be remembered that genius, however it may be defined, is certainly only an excessive development of characteristics which may be traced in much more rudimentary forms. It is thus not impossible to throw light on the subject of genius by investigating the peculiarities of physical stature generally, and the common intellectual accompaniments of underdevelopment and overdevelopment. The conclusion we have reached, that both tall and short individuals tend to predominate unduly among persons of genius, is confirmed and to some extent explained by observation of the general population. The observations so far made, indeed, are few, but so far as they go perfectly definite. Thus Mr. Bohannon—who, under the inspiration of Prof. Stanley Hall, has collected data concerning over one thousand abnormal children in the United States, dividing them into various groups according to the predominant abnormal character—finds that both tall children and short children are intellectually superior to children of medium height. The tall (except in cases of very excessive tallness, which may be regarded as pathological) showed their superiority both in general health and mental ability; at the same time they were notable for their sensitiveness, good nature, even temper, and popularity with others. The small were less often healthy, and consequently were apt to be delicate, ugly, or vicious; but when fairly healthy they tended to show very great activity both of body and mind. . . .

"It would still remain to show the causes of this tendency; for it is scarcely possible to hold that the health and ability of the tall is due (as has apparently been suggested) to forced association with their elders in youth, and quite absurd to hold that the activity and mental quickness of the small is due to the arrested development caused by forced association with their juniors. In both cases it seems probable that the primary cause is a greater vital activity, however we may ultimately have to define 'vital activity.' Among the tall such intensity of vital action has shown itself in unimpeded freedom; in the short it is impeded and forced into new channels by pathological or other causes. The latter case is perhaps the more interesting and complicated. An anthropometric examination of short men of genius would throw much light on this question. There are certainly at least two types of short men of genius: the slight, frail, but fairly symmetrical type (approaching what is called the true dwarf), and the type of the stunted giant (a type also to be found among dwarfs proper). The former are fairly symmetrical, but fragile; generally with little physical vigor or health, all their energy being concentrated in the brain. Kant was of this type. The stunted giants are usually more vigorous, but lacking in symmetry. Far from being delicately diminutive persons, they suggest tall persons who have been cut short below; in such the brain and viscera seem to flourish at the expense of the limbs, and while abnormal they often have the good fortune to be robust both in mind and body. Lord Chesterfield was a man of this type, short for his size, thick-set, 'with a head big enough for a Polyphemus'; Hartley Coleridge carried the same type to the verge of caricature, possessing a large head, a sturdy and ample form, with ridiculously small arms and legs, so that he was said to be 'indescribably elfish and grotesque.' Dryden—'Poet Squab'—was again of this type, as was William Godwin; in Keats the abnormally short legs coexisted with a small head. The typical stunted giant has a large head; and such stunting of the body has, indeed, a special tendency to produce large heads, and therefore doubtless those large brains which are usually associated with extraordinary intellectual power. It is a curious fact—as a distinguished anatomist, the late Sir George Humphrey, remarked many years ago—that when from any cause the growth of the rest of the body is stunted, the head not only remains disproportionately large, but often becomes actually larger than in ordinary persons. 'Thus short persons and persons with imperfectly developed lower extremities are not uncommonly remarkable for the size of their heads, as tho, the expenditure of growing force being too great in one direction, other parts are ill-cared for.' It may be added that the commonest type of dwarf possesses a proportionally large head and short legs.

"It would doubtless be an attractive task to attempt to trace the causes which lead genius to be associated at once with both abnormal extremes of stature. It must probably be found at an early period of embryonic development, when, as we know from the researches of Dareste and others, the causes of dwarfism may also be found, sometimes in arrest of growth resulting from precocious development. Here, however, it is enough to have ascertained the facts in a roughly approximate fashion. It need only be pointed out, in conclusion, that the result we have reached, altho apparently new, is such a result as should have been expected. Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire long since, and Ranke more recently, have pointed out that both giants and dwarfs—the abnormally tall and the abnormally short—are usually abnormal in other respects also. From the biological point of view we know nothing of 'genius,' what is so termed being simply an abnormal aptitude of brain function; so that among those variations and abnormalities which, as is already generally agreed, we find with unusual frequency among the very tall and the very short, extraordinary mental aptitude ought sometimes to occur."

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BUSINESS SITUATION.

Reports of trade emphasize agricultural prosperity. The stock market has shown reactionary tendencies, but underlying strength. Net railway earnings show some progress. Business failures are normal. Bank clearings are 17 per cent. larger this week than a year ago at other cities than New York, and 56 per cent. larger at New York.

Agricultural Prosperity and Prices.—"Special telegrams from trade centers throughout the country emphasize the growing prosperity of the farmer, due to higher prices for almost all agricultural produce still in his hands, and point to a continuation of the demand which has been conspicuous within the past few weeks. The volume of trade continues to increase, and prices are hardening. Associations of merchants at Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, Chicago, St. Louis, and the twin cities in Minnesota, have secured reduced railway rates and enabled thousands of interior merchants to visit those cities and make purchases in person. No such volume of business, largely in anticipation of requirements, has been reported since 1892. Larger transactions have been in dry-goods, clothing, and shoes, and, South and West, in wagons and farm implements.

"Prices for staples continue the favorable movement of the past few weeks, with advances for wheat flour, wheat, new pork, butter, eggs, cheese, corn and oats. Hides are also firmer and higher. Ginghams have advanced ¼c., while the cotton mills are starting up, and jobbers in woolen goods are getting highest prices for spring delivery. There have been a large number of resumptions among iron and steel concerns this week; Bessemer pig is 25c. higher, and the outlook is for improvement. Sugar, print cloths, wool and petroleum are firm and unchanged, while coffee and cotton, among the staples, are lower than last week."—*Bradstreet's, August 21.*

"The greatest gain has been for agriculture. Corn has advanced a little in price, but is moving very largely, so that the last year's surplus may soon be marketed, unless the new crop turns out better than many now expect. Cotton declined an eighth because of an estimate promising the largest crop ever grown, but the goods market is decidedly improving, and some of the large mills, after a few weeks of suspension, have resumed work. Other farm products are doing well also, but wheat has advanced about 11⅜ cts. for the week on actual transactions, with heavy purchases for export. The official estimate of yield is entirely disregarded except as an admission that the crop will be larger than that of last year, and it is commonly assumed that the yield will be 550 million bushels or more, though recent reports of injury indicating the possibility of a somewhat smaller outcome have helped the advance in prices. Western receipts for the week were 3,844,554 bushels, against 3,974,775 last year, and for three weeks 11,340,267 bushels, against 10,697,137 last year, while Atlantic exports are about double last year's, 3,705,287 bushels, against 1,808.347 last year, and for three weeks 9,819,318, against 5,102,661 last year, flour included for both years. It is well to notice that corn exports continue more than double last year's also, in three weeks 8,516,544 bushels, against 4,119,241 last year."—*Dun's Review, August 21.*

Stock and Money Market.—"Not for several years have the telegraphic reports from various cities in all parts of the country been as encouraging or shown as uniform improvement as this week. The markets are called crazy by some, but fairly represent the people whose confidence in the future is strong and increasing. Nothing appears to check it. Rumors of injury to crops are not sufficiently supported to have much influence. The one temporary hindrance is the strike of bituminous-coal miners, which interferes as yet little with industries, and seems likely to terminate within a week. Fluctuations in the stock and produce markets do not alter the fact that, on the whole, they are still tending upward. The demand for money improves, taking from New York to the interior about half a million more than was received during the week, and offerings of commercial loans are much larger, including considerable iron and steel paper, and the course of foreign exchange is generally interpreted as an indication that specie imports can not be long delayed. The Bank of England has acquired such control of the outside market that it does not advance its rates, confident that for a time it can oblige France or Germany to meet demands from this country, but offerings of American bills against products to be forwarded are very heavy."—*Dun's Review, August 21.*

"The New York stock market is less active and has shown reactionary tendencies. Public interest is less prominent and large speculators have taken profits and are waiting. The low temperature in the corn belt creates some anxiety and bears have been more active. The short interest is much larger, London maintains its unfavorable attitude toward Americans, but the supply of our stocks there is small. At declines a buying power reappears, and favorable railroad earnings, good accounts of traffic and the tendency toward improvement in iron and other industries create an underlying bullish sentiment. Expectations of immediate gold imports are negatived by the hardening of the London money market and an advance of sterling exchange here, demand bills being firm at 4.85¾@4.86. Silver, after touching the lowest figure on record, has rallied fractionally to 24½d. or 52⅛c. per ounce. The silver situation is demoralizing to England's trade with silver countries."—*Bradstreet's, August 21.*

Canadian Trade.—"There is an improved demand for fall goods at Montreal, where prices are firmer. At Halifax trade is dull, but an improvement is expected in the near future. The potato crop in New Brunswick is short. There are 41 business failures reported throughout the Dominion of Canada this week, against 31 last week, 30 a year ago, and 37 two years ago. [*Dun's Review* 30 to 27 last year.]"—*Bradstreet's, August 21.*

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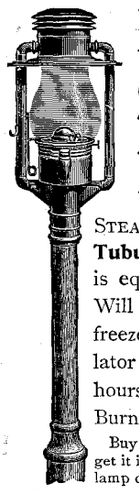

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Current Events.

Monday, August 16.

Hearing for a permanent injunction against striking coal-miners is held at Pittsburg; judges reserve decision for consultation; the number of strikers increases. . . . A number of New England cotton mills resume operations. . . . Associate Justice Stephen J. Field of the Supreme Court of the United States establishes the record for the longest service on that bench. . . . Formal proposals are submitted by the Canadian Government at Washington for the construction of a telegraph line to the Klondike region. . . . Silver makes a new low record, 54⅜ cents.

Angiolillo or "Golli," the assassin of Premier Canovas, is sentenced to death by court-martial; he denies that he had accomplices or participated in anarchist meetings, but he conceived the assassination where five alleged anarchists were executed at Barcelona. . . . Premier Laurier, of Canada, addressing the Cobden Club, declares that the commercial supremacy of Great Britain is assured until the United States adopts free trade; Canadian Minister of Marine Davies tells the London Chamber of Commerce that the feeling for union with the United States has disappeared. . . . The Gerlache Antarctic expedition sails from Antwerp.

Tuesday, August 17.

Practical martial law prevails about the De Armitt coal-mines; Pittsburg district operators in conference at Cleveland decide to start their mines. . . . United States Judge Baker grants a temporary restraining order preventing the enforcement of an Indianapolis ordinance reducing the price of gas. . . . A passenger train on the Santa Fé railroad is held up near Edmond, Okla. . . . Conventions: American Bankers' Association, Detroit; Society of American Florists, Providence, R. I.; American Association of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, Niagara Falls; Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association of America, Manhattan Beach, New York. . . . David G. Swaim, U. S. A., retired, Judge Advocate General, dies in Washington.

Owing to the refusal of Lord Salisbury to allow a Turkish occupation of Thessaly, pending a partial payment of the indemnity agreed upon, the peace negotiations are at a complete standstill. . . . Information received at Christiania confirms the story of the shooting of a carrier pigeon bearing a message from Herr Andrée, which read: 'Eighty-two degrees passed. Good journey northward.' The date of the message was illegible.

Wednesday, August 18.

Controller Eckels addresses the American Bankers' Association upon "The Need of Currency Legislation". . . . Judges Stowe and Collier make permanent their preliminary injunction against striking miners. . . . Receivers are appointed for the Massachusetts Benefit Life Association, Boston. . . . S. R. Calloway is elected president of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad to succeed the late T. W. Caldwell. . . . Iowa Republicans nominate L. M. Shaw for governor on the fourth ballot.

A bomb explodes in Paris near the route taken by President Faure of France, just after he passed, on his departure to Havre to embark for St. Petersburg. . . . Three bomb explosions create a reign of terror in Constantinople, and in the Sultan's palace; an Armenian is arrested in the Ottoman Bank with explosives in his possession. . . . Twenty Polish students are arrested in St. Petersburg, suspected of nihilism, and hurried off to Siberia.

Thursday, August 19.

Coal operators meet in Pittsburg and organize to break the strike. . . . Secretary Sherman is said to have replied to Japan's last note regarding the annexation of Hawaii. . . . Joseph C. Hendrix, of New York, is elected president of the American Bankers' Association at Detroit. . . . "Middle-of-the-Road" Populists in Iowa nominate C. A. Lloyd for governor. . . . The Virginia state Republican committee at Lynchburg decides not to nominate a state ticket.

The rapid mobilization of British troops in India is regarded as assuring the safety of the frontier.

Friday, August 20.

The national executive board of United Mine-Workers, in Columbus, issue a call for a conference of organized labor at St. Louis August 30. . . . H. G. Blake, ringleader in the kidnaping of five-year-old John Conway, of Albany, N. Y., is arrested. . . . President McKinley attends the reunion of the Army of the Potomac at Troy, N. Y. . . . Virginia Prohibitionists nominate Rev. L. A. Cutter for governor. . . . A number of New Hampshire and Massachusetts cotton mills resume operation.

The Queen Regent of Spain confirmed General Marcelo de Azcarraga, Minister of War, in the appointment as President of the Council and successor to Premier Canovas. . . . Michele Angiolillo, the assassin of Señor Canovas del Castillo, is garroted at Vergara, Spain. . . . General Blood, the British commander in India, reports that stories of native uprisings have been exaggerated; circulation of Turkish newspapers have been prohibited in India. . . . Another bomb explosion occurs in a suburb of Constantinople.

Saturday, August 21.

It is expected that a treaty will be negotiated with Spain for a commission to settle all claims of citizens of both countries arising from Cuban troubles. . . . The Controller of the Currency declares a fourth dividend to creditors of the National Bank of Illinois, making in all 70 per cent. . . . September wheat sells above $1 a bushel in the Chicago market. . . . Nearly five hundred new fourth-class postmasters are appointed, smashing previous records for a day.

A fight takes place in Cherbourg between sailors from the American corvette *Alliance* and the city's police; the sailors were arrested. . . . The French Government has bought the painting "The Raising of Lazarus" for the Luxembourg, the artist being an American negro, Henry Tanner.

Sunday, August 22.

Statements are issued regarding the coal-miners' strike; Pittsburg operators declare that a coalition of miners' organizations and operators in other States is against them. . . . Judge Thos. C. Seaver, Woodstock, Vt., is dangerously wounded by a man against whom he had issued an injunction.

The condition of many gold-seekers at Dyea, Alaska, is said to be pitiable. . . . Greeks in mass-meeting at Athens adopt an address urging King George to resume hostilities against Turkey. The rise in the price of bread causes serious agitation in French cities. . . . Chulalongkorn I., King of Siam, arrives in Cologne.

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As stated in our last issue the new botanical discovery, Alkavis, is proving a wonderful curative in all diseases caused by Uric acid in the blood, or disordered action of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs. The New York *World* publishes the remarkable case of Rev. A. C. Darling, minister of the gospel at North Constantia, N. Y., cured by Alkavis, when, as he says himself, he had lost faith in man and medicine, and was preparing himself for certain death. Similar testimony to this wonderful new remedy comes from others, including many ladies suffering from disorders peculiar to womanhood. The Church Kidney Cure Company, of No. 418 Fourth Avenue, New York, who so far are its only importers, are so anxious to prove its value that for the sake of introduction they will send a free treatment of Alkavis, prepaid by mail, to every reader of THE LITERARY DIGEST who is a Sufferer from any form of Kidney or Bladder disorder, Bright's Disease, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gravel, Pain in Back, Female Complaints, or other afflictions due to improper action of the Kidneys or Urinary Organs. We advise all Sufferers to send their names and address to the Company, and receive the Alkavis free. To prove its wonderful curative powers, it is sent to you entirely free.

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PERSONALS.

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY is said to receive an average of sixty begging letters a day. People in all parts of the country write soliciting his aid to get them temporarily out of trouble. The other day the total amount requested was $25,000.

MAJOR J. HOGE TYLOR, who was nominated for governor of Virginia on the Democratic ticket on the fifty-first anniversary of his birth, is six feet tall, straight as an arrow, with dark hair and beard, scarcely touched with gray. He does not smoke or drink. He is a Presbyterian in religion, and a descendant of the Scotch. His large farm contains about two thousand acres. The major left school to take part in the war, saying the other day that he had "never touched a text-book since."—*The Tribune, New York.*

PROF. JEROME H. RAYMOND, who is to leave his place at the University of Wisconsin to become President of the University of West Virginia, will be one of the youngest men in the country to occupy such a post. He is only twenty-nine years old. Fifteen years ago he was a newsboy in the streets of Chicago. He saved money sufficient to pay for lessons in stenography, and became an expert shorthand writer. By his ability in this art he was enabled to pay his way at the Northwestern University, from which he was graduated in 1892.

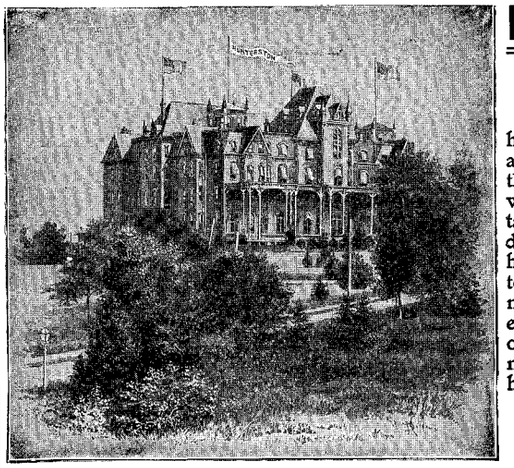
THE late eccentric Sir John Shaw one day invited two gentlemen from Edinburgh to dine with him at Carnock. As was the custom of the time, they appeared before dinner in knee-breeches, silk stockings, and thin shoes. The weather being fine, Sir John invited them to take a turn in the garden. Civilly and thoughtlessly they followed their host, and soon found themselves skipping among nettles and thistles, to the great discomfort of their unfortunate calves. Sir John, who was clad, as usual, in corduroy breeches and top-boots, said to them, with polite gravity, "Step oot, step oot, gentlemen, ye'll no hurt my flowers!"

AT San Sebastian, the famous Spanish watering-place, you can see the boy King of Spain wading about barefoot and digging in the sand, and the sight is worth while. He goes out upon a small platform mounted on two wheels, and letting down a tin bucket, dips up small pailfuls of water. His grave tutor, General Sanchez, sometimes leads him by the hand, but often, too, he goes alone. He brings back the water and pours it into a foot-tub they have brought him, and which he is trying to fill. Once Maria Teresa is very near it, and he throws it about her feet, as if to duck her. She jumps and dances away, chattering and laughing, and her white teeth are distinguishable by a gleam of brightness, even at a distance.—*Scribner's for September.*

PROF. FREDERICK WARD PUTNAM, for the last twenty-four years permanent secretary of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and now president-elect of that organization, is said to be one of the best-known ethnologists in America. Since his birth in 1839 he has retained a residence in Salem, Mass. His earlier scientific studies were zoological. He was a special student of Louis Agassiz, at Harvard, wrote a paper on the birds of his own country, and has been a Fish and Game Commissionor of Massachusetts. The early races of America, however, have interested him chiefly for the last thirty or forty years, and he has investigated a large number of Indian burial-places and shell-mounds. At the recent meeting of the American Association in Detroit he presented evidence tending to show that a race distinct from the American Indians inhabited the Delaware valley before they made their appearance. The deposits in which he found remains of that race are believed to be postglacial, yet very old. From 1864 until 1876 Professor Putnam was superintendent of a museum in Salem. In 1874 he became curator of the Peabody Museum of American Archeology and Ethnology at Harvard, and in 1886 was made professor of these sciences at Harvard University.

TWO GREAT JUDGES.—Yesterday [August 16] Associate Justice Stephen Johnson Field broke the record for continuous service on the Supreme bench of the nation. His term then reached 34 years 5 months and six days, it having begun March 10, 1863. The longest previous service on the same bench was that of Chief Justice John Marshall, who was appointed January 31, 1801, and died in office July 6, 1835. Justice Field has not only the distinction of the longest service in the Supreme Court, but also of being the only present member of that body who received his commission from the hands of President Lincoln. He also enjoys the singular satisfaction of having as an associate on the bench with him his nephew, Justice Brewer, the son of his sister, who is 21 years his junior. Justice Field has made an excellent judge, and his record is a most honorable one. He will be 81 years old on the 4th of next November, and if he shall conclude shortly that his age justifies his retirement, he will quit the bench with the highest respect of his countrymen.

It is singular that the lives of the two Supreme Court justices longest in service should overlap each other, and together cover a period considerably greater than the life of the nation. Chief Justice Marshall was born September 24, 1755, or just two and one-half months after Braddock's defeat in this vicinity. When he died, aged almost fourscore, Justice Field was a youth of nearly 19, and doubtless even then familiar with some of the decisions of the great expounder of the Constitution and emulous of his fame.—*The Times, Pittsburg.*



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CHESS.

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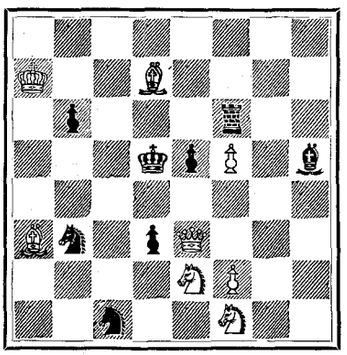
Problem 219.

BY M. LISSNER.

Problem-Solving Tournament of the New York State Chess Association, 1897.

Black—Eight Pieces.

K on Q 4; B on K R 4; Kts on Q B 8, Q Kt 6; R on K B 3; Ps on K 4, Q 6, Q Kt 3.



White—Eight Pieces.

K on Q R 7; Q on K 3; Bs on Q 7, Q R 3; Kts on K 2, K B sq; Ps on K B 2 and 5.

White mates in three moves.

Mr. Pillsbury solved this problem in less than ten minutes.

Solution of Problems.

No. 216.

1.	Kt—B 5	2.	Kt—B 6 *dis. ch*	3. Q—Q Kt 5, mate
	Kx Kt *dis.ch.*		K x Kt or moves	
1.	.....	2.	Q—Kt 8 ch	3. Kt—Q 7, mate
	Kt—B 3		K x Kt must	
1.	.....	2.	Q—Kt 2 ch	3. Kt—Q 7, mate
	Kt—B 5		K x Kt must	
1.	.....	2.	P—K 4 ch	3. Q—Kt sq, mate
	B moves		K x Kt or K—Q 5	
1.	.....	2.	Q—Kt sq	3. P—K 4, mate
	P—B 7		Any	

Correct solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C.; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; C. F. Putney, Independence, Ia.; Dr. Frick, Philadelphia; Courtenay Lemon, New York city; W. G. Donnan, Independence, Ia.; H. V. Fitch, Omaha; Gen. F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.

Comments: "A fine problem"—M. W. H. "Another first-class 3-er"—F. H. J. "Constructed with consummate skill"—Rev. I. W. B. "It's a clipper"—C. F. P. "Brilliant variations"—Dr. W. S. F. "A charming composition"—C. L. "Splendid! One of the most remarkable problems I ever saw"—W. G. D. "Well worthy a prize"—H. V. F. "A difficult and most instructive problem"—Gen. F. S. F.

Several of our solvers were caught with Q—B 5, which is defeated by P—Kt 7 allowing Black K to get out at Kt 6.

The Rev. S. Hassold, Fairfield Center, Ind., sent solution of 214, and Gen. Ferguson was successful with 215.

No. 210.

F. H. Johnston, Halsey V. Fitch, Courtenay Lemon, and Dr. Close, Gouverneur, N. Y., have sent analyses of 210 which proves that Black .., K—B 5 can not win, because of White P—Kt 3 ch, allowing the White K to get on R square. These gentlemen and others sent as the key of the solution K—Q 4. This seems to be the only solution. We are indebted to Mr. Fitch for the greater part of the following analysis:

White.	*Black.*
1	K—Q 4
(a)	
2 P—Kt 3 or 4	P—R 6 wins
(b)	
2 K—B 3 or Q 3	B—Kt 6
3 K—Q 3 or B 5	K—B 4
(4 K—B 3	K—Kt 4)
5 K—Q 3	K—Kt 5
6 K—Q 2	K—B 5
7 K—B sq	B—R 7
8 K—B 2*	K—Kt 5
9 K—B sq	K—Kt 6 and wins
or { 9 K—Q 2	B—Kt 8
{ 10 K—B sq	B—K 5 etc.

In the above, if White K moves to Q 2 sooner than 6th, the Black K goes directly to B 5, thus shortening the work.

*8 P—Kt 3 ch	K x P wins
or 8 P—Kt 4	P—R 6 wins
(c)	
2 K—Q 2	K—B 5

If White advances P, P x P or P x P *e.p.*, and wins.

3 K—B 2	K—Kt 5
4 K—B sq	K—Kt 6 wins
or 4 K—Q sq or Q 2	B—Kt 8 wins
or 4 P—Kt 3	P—R 6 wins

W. E. Napier, the Boy Champion.

This fine-looking fellow is the youngest Chess-Champion in the world. He won the championship of the Brooklyn Chess-Club by the score of 8 games won, lost 1, and drew 2. Napier was born in London, and is about sixteen years of age. When he first asked admission to the Brooklyn Chess-Club he was refused on account of his youth, being then only fourteen. He defeated Steinitz in one of the games in the recent *Staats-Zeitung* Cup Match. His poor showing in the contest was, no doubt, due in a large measure to his being frightened in the presence of such masters as Steinitz and Lipschutz. He is a studious lad, a fine musician for his age. The Chess-world has heard of this boy; it will hear more of him in the future.

Steinitz and Napier.

Comments by Reichelm in The Times, Philadelphia.

"For the *Staats Zeitung* Cup 'tween Steinitz, the grand old man, and Napier, the wonder-boy:"

STEINITZ. *White.*	NAPIER. *Black.*
1 P—Q 4	P—Q 4
2 P—Q B 4	P—K 3
3 Q Kt—B 3	K Kt—B 3
4 Kt—B 3	B—K 2
5 B—B 4	Castles
6 P—B 5	P—B 3
7 P—K 3	Q Kt—Q 2
8 B—Q 3	K—K sq

"A trap into which the G. O. M. immediately falls."

9 P—K R 3	B x P
10 P x B	P—K 4
11 Kt—K P	Kt x Kt
12 B—K 2	Q—K 2
13 Q—Q 4	K Kt—K 2
14 Castles	Q x P
15 Q—Q 2	Kt (K 4)—Kt 3
16 B—Kt 3	Kt (Q 2)—K 4
17 Q R—B 1	Q—K 2

"Approaching deep water. Kt—B 5 is simpler."

18 P—K 4	Kt—B 5
19 Q—Q 4	Kt—Kt 3
20 P x P	P x P
21 K R—K 1	Q—B 3

Missing his last chance for safety, B—K 3."

22 Q x Q	P x Q
23 Kt—Kt 5	R—Q 1
24 Kt—B 7	R—Kt 1
25 Kt x P	R—R 1
26 Kt x P ch	K—Kt 2
27 Kt—R 5 ch	K—B 1
28 B—B 3	Kt—Q 4
29 B x Kt	K x B
30 Kt—B 6	R—Kt 4
31 B checks	K—Kt 2
32 Kt—K 8 ch and wins.	

How Pillsbury Beat Kemeny.

This interesting game, which the Franklin Club player should have won, was played at the recent Interstate Tournament at Thousand Islands.

Queen's Gambit Declined.

PILLSBURY. *White.*	KEMENY. *Black.*	PILLSBURY. *White.*	KEMENY. *Black.*
1 P—Q 4	P—Q 4	25 Q—R 5	R—Q B 3 (g)
2 P—Q B 4	P—K 3	26 Q x P ch	Q x Q
3 Kt—Q B 3	Kt—K B 3	27 Kt x Q	P—B 5
4 B—Kt 5	B—K 2	28 Kt—R 3	P x P
5 P—K 3	P—Q Kt 3	29 R x K P	R—Q B 2
6 Kt—B 3	B—Kt 2	30 Kt—B 2	R—B 5
7 P x P	P x P	31 P-K Kt3(h)	R—B 6
8 B—Q 3	Q Kt—Q 2	32 R x R	P x R
9 Castles	Castles	33 Kt—Q sq	K—B 2
10 R—B sq	P—Q B 4	34 K—B 2	K—K 3
11 R—K sq	P—B 5 (a)	35 K—K 3	K—B 4
12 B—Kt sq	P—Q R 3	36 Kt—B 2	P—K R 4
13 Kt—K 5	P—Q Kt 4	37 Kt—R 3 (i)	P—B 6
14 P—K B 4	Kt—K 5 (b)	38 Kt—B 4(k)	P x P
15 B x B	Q x B	39 R-Q Kt sq	R—B 6 ch
16 B x Kt	P x B	40 K—Q 2	B—K 5 (l)
17 Q—B 2	P—B 4	41 R x P	P—B 7
18 P—Q R 4	Kt x Kt (c)	42 K—K 2	R—B 6
19 B 6 x Kt	P—Kt 5 (d)	43 K—B sq	P—Kt 6
20 Kt—K 2	Q R—B sq	44 P—K 6 (*)	K—B 3 (m)
21 Kt—B 4	Q—B 2 (e)	45 P—Q 5	K—K 2 (n)
22 Q—Q 2	P—K Kt 4 (f)	46 R—Q 2	K—Q 3
23 Kt—R 3	Q—K 2	47 P—K 7 (o)	Resigns
24 Q—K 2	B—Q 4		

Notes (abridged) by Kemeny.

(a) The opening moves were the usual ones. The P—B 5 play of Black is in conformity with Steinitz's modern theory.

(b) K—Q B sq was a more conservative play, yet the Kt—K 5 play was quite necessary.

(c) Forced, for otherwise Black would be unable to guard his Pawns on the Queen's wing.

(d) B—B 3 was hardly satisfactory. White might have answered P—Q 5 and P—K 6, followed by Kt—K 2 and Kt—B 4 or Kt—Q 4, and the advanced Pawns would become very threatening. The P—Kt 5 move, however, has its disadvantage. It is quite difficult to guard the advanced Q Kt P and Q B P.

(e) The start of a rather hazardous combination. Black intends to force away the Kt from B 4 square by moving P—K Kt 4. He could not do it at once, for White would have obtained a considerable advantage by answering Kt—R 5, followed by Kt—B 6 ch.

(f) This play causes the loss of a Pawn, yet in all probability it was the best.

(g) Black might have played P—Kt 5, saving the Pawn, yet this would have enabled White to place his Kt at B 4, leaving Black with a very inferior game. The play selected by Black is the most promising one.

(h) Kt—Q sq, followed eventually by R—K Kt 3 and Kt—K 3, was in all probability better. The text-play leads to an exchange, altogether disadvantageous for White.

(i) Kt—Q 3, followed by Kt—B 4 or Kt—K sq, was much better. The move selected temporarily puts the Kt out of play.

(k) He could not play P x P on account of P—Kt 6 and White would be unable to stop the Q Kt P.

(l) A disastrous mistake, which caused the loss of the game. B—B 5 should have been played, which would have left White without valid defense.

(m) Much better was B—B 3, followed eventually by B x R P and B—Kt 4 ch. Black overlooked the splendid continuation White had on hand.

(n) B—Q 6 ch followed by R x Kt and R x P was, perhaps, better. Black might have played B—B 7, which was also better than the text play.

(o) The winning move. Black can not capture on account of R—K 2 winning the Bishop.

Note by Pillsbury.

(*) As played against Tarrasch, at Hastings, 1895, allowing Black the majority of Pawns on the Queen's side, in order to pursue the attack against the Black center and King's side.

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